PALMER
Is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 16 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
23rd Jan. 16	Mandala	8000		
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11600		
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000		
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000		
12th ,,	Medina	12500		
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000		
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd April	Kashgar	9000		
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11600		
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000		

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
18th Jan. 16	Namur	7000	Medina	12500
27th ,,	Nankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	teamers.	Destination.
20th Jan.	Uganda	Malabar Coast, Colombo, Calcutta
22nd ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
25th ,,	Chakla	Karachi direct
about ,,	Barbara	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
29th ,,	Palamcotta	t and South Africa
31st ,,	Aviamoor	labar Coast, Colombo and angoon

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ayo Maru	K Okamot	6320	11th Jan	20th Jan
Tenchin Maru	S Yamazaki	4178	12th Jan	22rd Jan
Yetoroku Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th eb
Yebochi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. LuzonMaru	4075	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	28th ,,	7th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	24th ,,	5th Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo,	A & C	7672	...	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	...	2nd Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles,	A & C	8256	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 883	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,023	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Basra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yiolie
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Howrah (Calcutta), Karachi, Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6¼ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

PRIZES Rs. 2,50,000. Ticket Rs. 2 each. Ticket sellers wanted, Drawing 1st March, 1916. Correspondence in English.
MANAGER,
Grand Prize Distribution,
2932 Rampur State U. P.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are largo and airy. The food good and the servants civil."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS.
2764 B

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 311

WANTED.—OFFERS with terms to start a Tannery in the State.
Apply to.—
REVENUE MINISTER.
2876 Bhopal C. I.

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—EUROPEAN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER on Commission bases only. Good prospects for energetic person. Apply to Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2907

WANTED immediately, SUPERINTENDENT, who will have to work as Teacher, for S. S. Jain Training College, Rutlam. Pay Rs. 30. Apply, with testimonials, PRINCIPAL. 900

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS for large well furnished rooms with good Board, modern conveniences, terms very reasonable. Apply Mrs. FALLOFIELD Clarke House, Wodehouse Road.

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for duty at a new War Hospital to be opened in Bombay. Pay will be as follows:—
2nd Grade ..... Rs. 100 per mensem.
3rd Grade ..... Rs. 87½ per mensem.
4th Grade ..... Rs. 68¾ per mensem.
Applications should be sent to:—
The Personal Assisant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona.
H. E. STANGER-LEATHES, Major, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Poona, 14th January, 1916.
2910

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., the following temporary staff:—
1 SUPERVISOR possessing thorough practical experience of the details and construction of important architectural buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 125 p.m.
1 SUB-OVERSEER having practical experience of the construction of important buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 50 p.m.
3 SUB-OVERSEERS possessing practical experience of the construction of irrigation tanks,—consolidated pay Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications.
2 Mason Mistries experienced in the supervision of important works, pay Rs. 40 p.m.
Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2888 Barwani C.I.

WANTED

WANTED.—A Matric and P. E. for Wadia School, Nargol, Dist. Thana, Quarters free. Apply stating terms to PRINCIPAL. 2929

WANTED.—TUITION or any other Engagement, by an Experienced GRADUATE. Apply, to Box No. 707 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2918

WANTED.—An expert shorthand typist immediately. Only Gujarati Hindus need, Apply. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND, and SONS, Apollo Street. 2916

WANTED a PARSI or INDIAN CHRISTIAN LADY for the family of a Ruling Chief. Must be able to teach Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic. Please apply stating salary required to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2934

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF SCIENCE in July, to take charge of Intermediate Science classes: M.A., or M.Sc., in Chemistry: athlete preferred. Salary Rs. 200—10—250.
Apply with full particulars to THE PRINCIPAL, Bareilly College. 800

WANTED.—For State Zanana Hospital experienced EUROPEAN LADY DOCTOR with English qualifications. Salary Rs. three hundred (300) and free house and Conveyance. Apply with copies of testimonials to JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Rampur State, U. P. 802

WANTED.—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., a fully qualified draftsman capable of making out drawings and estimates of important buildings. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. and joining expenses according to State T.A. rules. Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted at once to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2887 Barwani C.I.

WANTED.—A MUNSHI for British Consulate, Mascat. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. and free quarters.
Qualifications.—Good knowledge of Arabic. Gujarati and English, and some acquaintance with Court Work.
Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to MAJOR H. STEWART, C.I.E., Political Agent, and H. B. M. Consul, Mascat, Arabia. 801

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

FOR SALE.—DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE 2¾ hp. 1914 model. In good running condition. Apply to COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED. 2930

FOR SALE.—A LINOTYPE MODEL No. 4 with Triplex Magazines of 10, 9, 8 points, Caslon face, with caps, lowercase Itcs. 5 Heading types with spare parts. Used only for 6 months. Offers invited to Box No. 3 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2900

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—100 pairs gent's black box calf Balmoral walking boots, linen lined, bark tanned soles, handsewn, toe capped, good fitting, smart shape. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Reduced price Rs. 6.
THE CHROME LEATHER Co.
Madras.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET.—Lonavla, "BAROMETER VIEW." 'A', 'B' and 'C' Bangalows entirely furnished. Apply, PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, New Karani Building, Opp. Cama Baug. 2917

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of PATEL HOUSE Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four Bed Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, and a big verandah, double Frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2901

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA, AND SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1916, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1916.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton etc. required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be supersoribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 5th January 1916. 2815

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAROON ADAM, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to grant to our client a lease for 999 years renewable in perpetuity of the piece of land described below. Any person having any claim in or to the said piece of land or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the Lease will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant freehold land or ground situate at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement One thousand three hundred and thirty-five square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7141 and bounded on the East by the Napean Sea Road aforesaid, on the West by the property formerly of the Land Improvement Trading Co., Limited, but now of Mahomed Abba, on the North by Setalwad Road and on the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward 3322 (1D) and Street No. 66 (A) Setalwad Road and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Lessor.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
2896 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that the 33RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., will be held at the office of Messrs. Tallockchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1915.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his Remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 4th to 19th January, 1916, both the days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2657

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD., will be held at the office of Messrs. Tallockchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 19th January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering whether it is advisable to wind up the company voluntarily as by reason of its Liabilities it cannot continue its business.

MUNJU NATHOOBHOY & CO.
Bombay, 17th December, 1915. 2657

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is hereby notified for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part 11, of the Rules for places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1) clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that we, Eldorado Co., propose erecting a cinema at Bombay on the ground belonging to Miss H. F. Petit, admeasuring about 1,200 square yards, under Municipal E. Ward No. 2673, Balaram Street, and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 6984. Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said cinema should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 2nd day of February, 1916, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this Notice.

Bombay, 17th January, 1916.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground situate lying and being in Love Lane Mazgaon in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46, New No. 13/16280, Old Survey No. 651, New Survey No. 13/3693 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward No. 6217 Street No. 53 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey No. 11/3693 and 10/3693 in the occupation of Jan Mahomed Gangji and Meherali Gangji and the property bearing New Survey No. 9/3693 in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Ibrahim on or towards the South by the property bearng New Survey No. 14/3693 in the occupation of Aga Goolam Hoosein Lari on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another and on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 12/3693 in the occupation of Gal Mahomed Vira and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1916.
WADIA, GHANDI & CO.,
2927 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. VALLI MAHOMED EBRAHIM the property hereunder described ALL persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand into, upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim, or demand and all such right, title, interest, claim or demand if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVEMENTIONED.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent, tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 505 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2,004 to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291 to 2294, 2301, 2318 and 2319 New No. A 2A/9136 Old Survey Nos. 813, 821, 822 and New Survey No 3A/5504 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Amirudin Teyabji and on or towards the North by the Khetwady Back Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2077 (1) and Street Nos. 88-92 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Valli Mahomed

Dated this 18th day of January 1916.
H. DUBASH & Co.,
2938 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritence, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Freehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon situate lying and being at Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,404 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 70, New Survey No. 5/6908 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3175, 3176 Street No. 200-1-2 and bounded on the East by the property of Muncherji Byramji Colah on the West by the property of Motilal Sewlal on the North by Public foot path and Bellasis Road and on the South by the property of Dr. Muncherji Byramji Colah.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1916.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Alice Building, Hornby Road. 2931

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May, last.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be closed from 10th January, to 24th January, 1916, both days inclusive.

WALLACE & CO.,
For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp. Ltd.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1916.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
2819

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANABHAI DINSHAW DIVECHA, executor of the last Will of the late DINSHAW DADABHAI DIVECHA, and Mr. SORABJI DADABHAI DIVECHA have contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJI GULAM MAHOMED AZAM, the property described in the schedule hereunder written: All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property in any manner whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, as attorneys for the purchaser, at our office in Treacher's Building Esplanade Road, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pice or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the building and tenements thereon situate on the verge of the Esplanade Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 921 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 47, New No. 15982 old Survey No 75 and new Survey No. 2019 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 203 and 204 and Street Nos. 2 to 12 and 170 to 178 and which property is bounded as follows: that is to say:—On or towards the East by Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the Carnac Road.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1916.
PAYNE & CO.,
2928 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IT has recently come to our knowledge that one Mr. F. W. HOLDEN has been representing and holding himself forth as our agent and representative and that he has as such representative and agent authority to enter into contracts or dealings on our behalf. We beg now to inform the public that we have never appointed the said Mr F. W. Holden as our agent or representative in India or anywhere else and that he has no authority to enter into any contracts or dealings or transactions on our behalf with anyone. If therefore anyone will enter into any contracts, dealings or transactions with the said Mr. F. W. Holden as our agent or representative he will do so entirely at his own risk and we shall not be in any way responsible or liable in respect thereof.

T. YUASA,
(Kobe, Osaka, Tokio, etc., etc.)
By his constituted attorney,
2933 (Sd.) K. IRIYE.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Advertising matter, whiskies, cinema tickets, paint, rubber goods, bar soap, empty cylinder, bags sugar and tea, mercerised cotton yarn, patent medicine, iron-bar, fire crackers, sauce, matches, deck chairs, sugar sample, mixed grain, dry leaves, (medicinal), note-books, empty wooden cask, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD CANVAS, EMPTY OIL CASKS AND DRUMS, OLD PLANKING AND STAGING, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell on THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1916, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old stores, consisting of old canvas, old ropes (Manila and steel-wire), broken glass and crockeryware, empty oil and paint casks and drums, packing cases, scrap iron, old planking and staging and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchaser will have to pay whatever Custome duty, etc., that may be except on old planking and staging) and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 2 KEGS HYDRO-SULPHITE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by Messrs. K. Surajmal & Co., on account and at the risk of C. Chadgar & Co.

2 kegs each 112 lbs. Hydro-Sulphite.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1916, sell, by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), under instructions from D. J. Mantri, Esq., Attorney for Kooverbai, widow and administratrix of Shah Gangjee Tejoo (deceased) mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Aziz Bin Hakim Haji Azimudin the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 16th November, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road out side the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or there abouts (and forming a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 198 and New survey No. 3540) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" ward Nos. 4055 and 4056 and Street No. 242-243 and bounded as follows on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ripon Road on the North by the public passage called Ghellabhai Street and on the South by the passage.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ripon Road outside the fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2000 square feet or there abouts (and forming a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue Under New Survey No. 3540) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under "E" ward No. 4053 and Street No. 240 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers passage on the west by the public Road on the North by the property of Adam Abba and on the South By the property of Mariambibee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to D. J. Mantri, Esq., attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 52.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of one big lot consisting of Droppings, Oily Sweeping, Hard Waste, Oily Piser, Broken Cope Yarn, Fly, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of estate and effects of Gocoldas Dayaram Master, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods, belonging to the estate of the said Insolvent:—

One big lot consisting of droppings Nos. 1, 2 and 20, oily sweeping, hard waste, oily piser, good piser, broken cope, oily hard sweeping, good sweeping, cotton rope cuttings, bondas, gunny bags, fly, damaged cotton yarn, etc., in separate lots to suit the buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 English spider wheels, rubber-tyred dogcart, suitable for pony or horse.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 10 H.P. 2 cylinder, 4 seated, "Argyle," motor car.
1 8 H.P. single cylinder, 4 seated, "Rover" motor car.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th January, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT**

The Third and Fourth Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

Entitled

"THE VANISHING JEWELS" AND "THE FROZEN SAFE"

Each episode entirely complete in itself and portraying the extraordinary development of modern scientific instruments.

WITH

ARNOLD DALY AND PEARL WHITE

in the leading role.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:

1. A Visit to Mount Tacoma .. .. Travel.
2. A Poet and his Lady Love .. .. Comedy in 2 Parts by M. Prince.
3. Pretty Rough on Aunty .. .. Starlight Comic.

We regret owing to the sad loss of the "Persia" there will be no 'Gazette" this week.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 **TWICE NIGHTLY.** **10 p.m.**

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON and Mr. JAMES McGRATH

will present for one week only their successful sketch

"DICK'S SISTER"

A Frivolous Little Farce of mistaken Identity.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In his latest uproarious farce in two acts.

"CHARLIE, THE PROPERTY MAN."

NEXT SATURDAY, ANOTHER GREAT FILM!!!

"SPARTICUS"

OR THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.

4 Parts. 6000 Feet. Shown Complete.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Rendezvous of the Cultured.

GREAT CINEMA PROGRAMME OF THE YEAR.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The Great Egyptian Spectacle

MIZPAH

Based on an old-time legend with MLLE. KAHLI RU, M. ROBERT ROBERTY AND CHRIS-WALKER in the leading part.

The Stirring topical Drama

HOW LIEUT. ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

A Graphic topical subject in which a clever British Naval Officer takes part aided by the fifteen-inch guns of one of our Super-Dreadnoughts.

The splendid Comedy

LOVE ON A YACHT

With Mr. James Carew, the hero of "The Polo Champion" in the leading part, and the American Comedy.

WON BY WAITING

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

The Musical Event of 1916.

Farewell Visit of

MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)

MISS IVY WIGMORE (Violinist),

MR. FRANCIS HALLS (Bass-Baritone) and

R. HAROLD PROCTOR (Pianist).

FOUR CONCERTS ONLY.

SATURDAY next, January 22.

SUNDAY afternoon, January 23.

TUESDAY, January 25,

AND

THURSDAY, Januar 27.

JANUARY 29TH.

CHARLES HOWITT

AND

A. PHILLIPS'

THEATRICAL SEASON.

First Play:

"MILESTONES"

which ran for 697 nights at the

ROYALTY THEATRE, LONDON.

Seventy-eight persons answered the free-seat competition out of which fifteen have replied correctly about the coming of the Bombay Favourites.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Wednesday, 19th Jan. at 9 p. m.

PREMDHWAJA.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

ON SATURDAY NEXT.

The Greatest Mystery Story Serial of all Times.

THE BLACK BOX THE BLACK BOX

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Watch here for further announcements in this paper.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

FRIDAY 21st JANUARY.

DANCING AND SKATING.

A spacious Dancing Enclosure will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

Tuesday 25th January.

SPORTS ON SKATES.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert-please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE KEARING, Esq., F.F.A.S., F.I.A.S., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.

Managing Director

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

DUNLOP RUBBER REPORT.

In the year ended August 31st the Dunlop Rubber Company increased its gross profits from £518,634 to £567,607, and its net profits from £381,919 to £411,640. The dividend on the ordinary shares is maintained at 15 per cent. per annum, and £175,000 is placed to general reserve, a similar sum having been appropriated from profits a year ago to write down the property account. At the same time, the carry forward is raised from £33,241 to £75,528. The report is very much fuller than usual, and gives some interesting information. The increase in profits is attributed to increased sales, and the remunerative employment of additional capital. So great was the demand upon the company that the company was not able to cope with it, especially as regards solid tyres. In order to meet the increased demand, the company has acquired a freehold site of 73 acres at Bromford, near Birmingham, where new works are already in course of construction. A pleasant and creditable paragraph in the report states that goods supplied to Government departments have been charged at lower prices than to any other customers. The company has suffered serious losses on the Continent, but these losses have been written off out of profits. A sum of £36,800 has been paid to employees serving with the colours, and the company was able to subscribe £461,800 to the War Loan. The directors are continuing apace their policy of rapid expansion. Its original capital of £20,000 has now been raised to £1,800,000, and the directors propose to take powers to increase it if necessary to £2,000,000. It began as a manufacturing concern, but now it owns its own plantation rubber estates and its own cotton mills, spinning and weaving mills having been erected at Rochdale at a cost of £200,000. All these new ventures, new demands of taxation (including, presumably, the excess profits tax), and the redemption of Parent Tyre Company's debentures can, the directors believe, be financed without an increase of capital. But they desire authorisation for the increase we have mentioned, in case of necessity. The powerful position of the company and the evidences of increased and growing prosperity were naturally well received on the Stock Exchange, Dunlop shares being quoted at 46s. 9d. on the Birmingham Stock Exchange List of December 9th. This corresponds with a quotation of 40s. on the eve of war.

THE NIPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Directors of this Company have issued a Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, and the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ended September 30th, 1915.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to Yen 8,696,247...176, out of which there has been deducted:

	Yen.
Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property ...	1,920,610...071
Insurance Fund	755,088...940
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	675,114...080
	Yen 3,350,813...091

leaving a balance of Yen 6,228,889...909, including Yen 883,455...824 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:—

	Yen.
Reserve Fund	267,271...700
Dividend Equalization Fund	1,000,000...000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet	1,000,000...000
Reserve for Construction and Repairs of Buildings	500,000...000
Special Reserve	500,000...000

From the remaining balance Yen 2,961,618...209 the Directors further propose that Yen 165,000...000 be allowed as the Directors' and Auditors' fees, and Yen 200,000...000 for the employees as special grant for their services in connection with the war, and recommend a dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, besides Five per cent. as special dividend, both of which will absorb Yen 1,650,000...000, leaving a balance of Yen 946,618...209 to be carried forward to next Account.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Sales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	100
" " Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans	8.24+12
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.45+25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 12.53+7 July 12.37+5
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12.52 July 12.86
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 12.34+2 July 12.80+4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Jan.	8.01	9
Jan.-Feb.	8.01	9
Feb.-March	7.99	9
March-April	7 96	8
April-May	7 92	8
May-June	7 88	8
June-July	7.83	8
July-Aug.	7.79	9
Aug.-Sept.	7.65	10
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	11
Oct.-Nov.	7.40	10
Nov.-Dec.	7.34	11
Dec-Jan.	7.29	12
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	12

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. B6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York, March	12.52
Previous closing closing price	12.47
Futures at New York, July, ...	12.87
Previous closing price	12.81
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.19
Previous price	12.19
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, March ...	12.35
Previous price	12.33
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.80
Previous price	12.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.75⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	56 3/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5 95	
" " Fully Good ..	6.10	
" " Fine ..	6 25	+ 5
Bhownuggar, Good	6 39	
" Fully Good	6 54	
" Fine	6 69	+ 15(?)
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.45	
" " Fine ..	6.75	
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.65	
" " "Fully Good" ..	7.80	+ 5
" " "Fine" ..	7.95	
" Scinde Good ..	5.95	
" " Fully Good ..	6.10	
" " Fine ..	6.25	

COUNCIL BILLS.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Jan. 17th.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 4,50,000 @ 1/4 1/8
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 15,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8
Transfers Deferred on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1/4 3/32

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	26⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers Indian Selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4⅝
Consols. 2½ %	58⅛
Previous Price	58⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½
Previous Price	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80¼
Previous Price	80¼
Government Securities 3%	69½
Previous Price	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	27.91
Previous Prices	27.86

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£ 89½
Previous Price	89½
4½ % 1925—1945..	£ 96 15/16
Previous Price	97

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 1,790,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—63 lbs.—Not Offered.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Afloat 62/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 49/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 70

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Buyers 35/9

Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb. Nominal 66

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers 35/6

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid. 76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers. 11-12-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £113
Standard Copper G.M.B. £86
Copper Braziers £122
Yellow Metal 14
Hard Spelter Nominal. 67½
Tin Plates I.C. C.ke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, £25-5-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie £5-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb. sellers 3/8
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. 3/7¼ to 3/8

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 15th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January, July-Sept. } Not quoted
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi January, July-Sept. } Not quoted
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January 22 6, July-Sept. 20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi January 22 7½, July-Sept. 20 4½

London, Jan. 17.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, not quoted.
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, not quoted.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, December, Firm. 22/6
July-Sept., not quoted.
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, December, Firm. 22/7½
July-Sept., not quoted.

London, Jan. 17.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Jan.-Feb., value. 35

BOMBAY MARKETS

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATION

Growths		Fine	F.G. Good		Delivery
M. G. Broach	.. ..	286/7	290/1		Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	229/0	221	..	Jan 1916
M. G. Benuals	.. ..	235	..	..	Mar 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. ..	222/3	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	.. ..	238	226	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		281	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	281	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm.	.. ..	263/4	..	..	"
Do.	.. ..	260	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee		..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhagalkote		..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 17th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	212	202	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	230	227	218	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	227	218	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	230	222	..	25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	222	212	..	Ready
	..	223	213	..	25th Jan. 16
	..	226	216	..	25th March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	237	225	..	Ready
	..	235	223	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	237	225	..	25th March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	247	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	276	..	..
	..	260	252	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm Karanja (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready
	..	260	252	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	254	248	..	25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready
	..	263	255	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	261	253	..	25th March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	Ready
Veotmal (M.G.)	..	267	259	..	25th Jan.'16
	..	269	261	..	Ready
	..	271	263	..	25th Jan.'16
Nagpore Kamptee (M.G.)	..	279	271	..	Ready
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	274	266	..	25th Jan.'16
	..	279	271	..	Ready
	..	274	266	..	25th Jan.'16
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M. G.)	..	293	..	..	Feb-March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	292	..	286	25 Apr.
	..	233	221	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	266	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	Ready
	..	..	..	296	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	256	Ready
	..	..	..	278	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	247	Ready
	..	..	..	271	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	282	Ready
	..	..	..	298	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country FRESH (.) AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Spithe Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Jaisadom allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 18th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0		6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0		6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0		6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 10 0		7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0		6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0		7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 5 0		8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 1 0		8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 4 0		....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 4 0		....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0		....
Teelseed, Black	35 0 0		....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 8 0		8 0 0
Groundnuts	36 8 0		....
Mowraseed	3 8 0		3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	6
Linseed May	9	3	9
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

At the share market business both in jute mill shares and in coal shares, was extremely dull with very little interest being shewn in either section of the market and trade was quite on a retail scale. Tea shares were inquired for. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Aldih 171; Bhulanbararee 27/12, 28; Equitable 35/8; Ghusick 14/8; Jumoni 4/6; Nodiha 8/4; Raneegunge 30/8; Teetulmuri 12/4, 12/6.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 338, 339; Barnagore (ord.) 86; Clive (ord.) 115/8 116/8, 117/8, 116, 115; Delta (ord.) 405, 406; Empire (ord.) 25, 25/4; Fort William (ord.) 120, 121; Gondalpura (ord.) 409, 412; Howrah (ord.) 215; Kamarhatty (ord.) 335/8. 338 to 340; Kanknarrah (ord.) 436, Lawrence (ord.) 236, 237.

Tea:—Amluckie 75 to 77, Eastern Cacher 119.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Cotton (ord.) 80; Central Hydraulic 180, 185; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (ord.) 239; India General (ord.) 145, Kamarhatty Jute 5¼ per cent debentures 104/8; Khardah jute 5 per cent debentures 101; Yihati jute 6 per cent debentures 106/8.

Government paper, 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 80/2 to Rs. 80/4 and small lots done at Rs. 80/8 to Rs. 80/10.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE OF INTEREST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held last evening the rate of interest was raised one per cent. The rate is now eight per cent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18.

Lori ano — Giacopello — Genoa

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 18

Zayani — Ookerji — Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer:—Salsette for Aden
" Nankin for China Ports

be following vessels received Port Clearance on Tuesday.—

Steamer:—Medina for Sydney
" Turbo for Karachi

S. S. Medina.—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Medina, 6,699 tons, Captain F. B. S. Notley, will sail to-day for Sydney via Colombo and other ports, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Loredaro.—The steamer Loredaro, 2,632 tons Captain A. Giacopello, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 19th December, with a general cargo and 3 saloon and 24 deck passengers.

S. S. Turbo:—The s. s. Turbo, 2,877 tons, Captain J. Hill, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

Tuesday, 18th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&R. Breynton ..Lightfoot .....W.& A. G. & Co
F. Tenshin Maru.....Yamazaki.....N. Y. Kaisha
K. Bellview.....Churchill.....W. & A. G. & Co.
N. River Arexes....Simpson .....James Findlay & Co.
P. Perla .....Ross.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co.
Bahadur.....B. S. N. Co.
Satmanji.....B. S. N. Co.
Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Natravati.....B. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Sardar.....Works.....P. G. S. N. Co
9 Luzon Maru ...Miyata.....O S K Kaisha
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru....Ogura.....N. Y. Kaisha
14 Chakla.....Allen.....M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin.....Manly.....P. & O. S N. Co
3. Iyo Maru ....Okamoto.....N. Y. Kaisha
6 Saltaworth Hall..Williams .....L. Dreyfus & Co
17 Salsette .....Armitage .....P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Turbo.....Hill.....W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot.....Penared.....T. M. & Co
Isle of Mull .....Weeks .....
Flor-de-Diu .....Nacoda .....G. Bibby
Koweit .....Wilson.....T. M. & Co

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th January 1916 was 30.170 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 50 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 50 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 17th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.953 Inches.
Temperature of Air	76.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.5 "
Dew point	62.7 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.631 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	84.0 "
Minimum do. do	68.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE.W.
Movement of Wind do do.	121 Miles.

IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS

RESTRICTIONS RELAXED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of India Commerce and Industry Department:—

In continuation of the Press Communiqué dated the 29th October 1915, issued in the Department of Commerce and Industry it is notified for general information that the Government of India have decided to prohibit, with effect from the 15th February 1916, the importation of unset diamonds into British India from the United Kingdom. Local Governments and Administrations will, however, be authorized to issue licenses freely for the importation of diamonds from the United Kingdom on the conditions that the diamonds are imported only through the registered parcel post and are despatched to India under the seal of the Diamonds Expert Committee appointed by his Majesty's Government. Persons and firms who wish to import diamonds from the United Kingdom on or after the said date should apply for a license to the Local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction they reside or carry on business.

In the course of his speech at Sagaing on Thursday last Sir Harcourt Butler pointed out that 9,500 persons out of a population of 11,500 in Sagaing municipality, had been inoculated against plague. The success of inoculation was remarkable. Burmans had taken to it freely but Indians still refuse to be inoculated.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF THE

FAMOUS GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.

A fine opportunity to taste their Pure & Rich Grape Flavour & Aroma.

Price List on Application:—

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117—125, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Company's steamer Medina with English Mails, due at 4 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Balloting for the Election of a Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.

Children's Party, Government House, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

Mahaluxmi Races, Eighth Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Municipal Rate-payers' Elections.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 2-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 19.

318.—Range. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings in January, and on Sundays 23rd and 30th. Officers Commanding Companys who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them. All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

9. Meeting.—There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding Companies and all Color Sergeants to-day Wednesday the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. All are requested to attend.

10.—Proficiency Examination.—The Proficiency Examination will be held on Thursday the 2nd March, 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Attention is drawn to the various notices posted on Headquarters Order Board, there are opportunities for members of this Corps to proceed on Active Service.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding,

Jan. 18.

No. 23.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 16th Jan. 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 24.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Wednesday 19th inst. at 7 a.m. Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday 22nd inst. at 7 a.m. Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

No. 25.—MOTOR MECHANICS.

Motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.

Terms of service, etc., may be had on application at Headquarters.

No. 27.—PARADES.

The Electrical Engineer Company will parade on Wednesday 19th inst. at 6-15 p.m. at Apollo Bunder for Defence Light Manning.

No. 28.—STRENGTH.

No. 185 L/Corpl. F. H. Davis having been posted to the office of the D. A. A. G., 6th (Poona) Division, is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 13th January, 1916.

No. 230 Sapper W. Bentley having enlisted in Royal Engineers is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 1st January, 1916.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieutenant,
Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

The All Comers Match at the Battalion Rifle meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will be fired off at Ghatkopar on Saturday the 29th January, 1916, at 7-30 a.m.

CONDITIONS.

Distance 300 yards. 1 sighter and 7 rounds to count. Target 2nd Class figure with invisible 5in. bull. Only Corps Rifles with Regulation Sights to be used. No slings.

The following surplus stores are for sale and may be purchased from the Quarter Master by members of the Corps:—

Brushes blacking each	0-3-9
Brushes polishing each	0-6-9
Brushes brass each	0-5-3
Brushes shaving each	0-2-9
Brushes hair each	1-0-3
Combs each	0-3-6
Socks, worsted per pair	0-7-9
Towels each	0-6-0
Boots (brown) per pair	7-12-0
Boots (black) per pair	6-6-0
Button Brasses each	0-1-0

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Life Guards" ..... Allier
Overture—"Masaniello" ..... Auber
Valse—"Midsummer" ..... Marigold
Selection—"H. M. S. Pinafore" ..... Sullivan
Serenade—"In this Hour of Softened Splendour" ..... Pinsuti
Melodies from—"The Girl from Kays" Caryll
Polka Caprice—"Les Chanteurs Hongrois" ..... Michiels.

TE EGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Until further notice the use of the Rubber Edition of Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code will be permitted in telegrams between the same places and on the same conditions as in the case of the seven codes now allowed with the exception of telegrams exchanged with or in transit through the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Italy.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE FIRST AID CLASS.

Lectures on first aid to the injured under the auspices of the Radiant Cricket Club will commence from Sunday the 23rd instant. Dr. K. S. Laud, L.M. & S., will deliver these lectures in English in the rooms of the Chikitsak Samooha School premises, Girgaum. The course consists of a series of eight lectures on human anatomy, circulatory, respiratory and nervous systems, fractures etc., one hour every Sunday only from 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.). These classes are open to persons of all communities, and those intending to join them are requested to have their names registered with Mr. M. R. Laud, Honorary Secretary, The Radiant Cricket Club, No. H. Lamington Road, opposite Small Causes Court, Bombay, between 7-30 to 8 a.m. and after 8 p.m. every day.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.

The Mazagon Society celebrated the Silver Jubilee of its independent existence on Sunday at the Church of N. S. da Gloria, Byculla. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun who was present, said the High Mass.

After the religious service a great number of the congregation moved on to the Antonis deSouza's School Hall to witness the unveiling of the portrait of the First Bishop of Damaun, the late Dom Antonio Pedro da Costa who granted independence to the Society. His Grace the Archbishop performed the ceremony. The address said that the Society was established in 1871 and became independent in 1890. In 1890 the Society supported 14 poor and the funds amounted to Rs. 1,328-3-9, but now it had 39 poor under its protection and the funds amounted to Rs. 12,379-13-9½ and the building Fund amounted to Rs. 9,635-13-5.

TRAGIC END OF A FAITHLESS WIFE

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Rajibai.

It would appear that Narayan Ransi, a fitter employed in a workshop at Parel suspected that there was undue intimacy between his wife Rajibai and his brother Pasha. They all lived at Tardeo, and on Monday afternoon, Narayan returned home early and concealed himself in a loft in the room, without anybody's knowledge. At about 4 p.m. he observed his wife Rajibai and Pasha misbehaving with each other, and he came down from his place and assaulted her first with a sugar-cane and then with a stick and branded her with a heated iron. Pasha seeing all this ran away and Rajibai too ran away and fell into a well which was near the house. The body was found after about three hours when the well was dragged.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ST, JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Successful candidates in First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene Classes organised by Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of St. John Ambulance Association will be distributed their respective Certificates, Medallions and Labels at the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, on Sunday next, the 23rd inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., J.P., Acting Coroner and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Nunan to distribute the Certificates. Dr. Ruttonsha Dadabhoy Chinoy, L.M. & S., Dr. Sorab Kaikhosru Engineer, M.R.C.P., Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patel, M.B., B.S., Dr. Miss Jerkanoo Edalji Mistri, L.M. and S., and Dr. Saroshbanoo Jejeebroy Khareghat, L.M. & S., will be awarded their certificates of the Honorary Life Membership of the Association signed by his Excellency Lord Hardinge, President and Mr. W. G. Hanrahan, Ag. General Secretary of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, in recognition of their valuable services in the cause of the Ambulance work in India.

PANCHGANI PARSI HIGH SCHOOL.

The first Social Gathering of past and present students of the Punchgani Parsi High School was held at the Allbless Baug, Girgaum on Friday, the 14th inst. at 5-30 p.m. A good number of parents and well-wishers were present besides the students. The proceedings opened with the School band playing some tunes. Messrs. K. H. Doongaji and N. F. Garda, two of the past students and Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Committee for the Gathering having welcomed the guests, proceeded to say how they brought the gathering about, how important such gatherings were for students and how much they owed to their school. Master P. D. Shroff, speaking on behalf of the students present, emphasized what Messrs. Doongaji and Garda had said and suggested that wealthy Parsis should come forward with donations to the school to enable the Principals to extend its benefits to the poorer sections of the community. Mr. N. R. Billimoria, the Joint-Principal, in reply, thanked the speakers on behalf of his partner, Mr. K. P. Dalal and of himself for all the kind things they had said about the school. He said the gathering was the spontaneous growth of the good feelings of the students; pointed out how difficult it was to have a gathering of all the students of a school in such a far-off place as Punchgani, and that therefore much credit was due to the Hon. Secretaries for bringing about a gathering like the one he was addressing. He said he should never forget to associate his staff with him in any credit that might be given the school for good work.

The guests then partook of light refreshments, supplied by the Taj Mahal Hotel, and were entertained with vocal and instrumental Indian music. The National Anthem played by the school band brought the gathering to a close at about 8-30 p.m.

DEATH FROM RUPTURE OF SPLEEN CAUSED BY A FALL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of Yasin, a dock labourer, aged about 22 years.

On Tuesday before last, the deceased and other labourers were going into a boat from a ship. As he was going down the ladder the deceased lost his hold of it and fell into a prow. He got up and walked away. On Friday he complained of pain in the stomach and his friend took him to a bone-setter who applied some plaster and advised the deceased to go to an hospital. He died on Monday.

Mr. Meherjibhai D. Bhimji, a bone-setter said the deceased came to him on Monday. He applied some plaster and told him to go to an hospital but the deceased refused to do so. He was not a qualified medical practitioner but was a hereditary bone-setter and the law allowed him to practice his profession. He examined the deceased. There was no fracture of the ribs but there was some trouble in the abdomen. He could not say exactly what it was. He did not use any force in examination or manipulation of the man's abdomen. He applied an adhesive belladonna plaster and charged the deceased one rupee. He told the deceased that he might be in a dangerous condition and advised him to go to an hospital. The deceased was breathing heavily. He was able to walk away with assistance. Witness' family possessed secret remedies which they incorporated with their "lape" plasters.

Dr. Powell, Police Surgeon, who examined the body, at the Morgue, said he found the spleen of the deceased ruptured. Death was due to hoemorrhage from the rupture. The spleen was enlarged and soft as a result of malaria and it could not require much force to rupture it.

A verdict of death from rupture of the spleen was recorded.

Before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen the Hon. Mr. Crump opened the Nagpur Town Planning Exhibition. Professor Geddes then delivered his introductory lecture and gave a general outline of the exhibition and lectures. The exhibition lasts until the 5th February.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

No rainfall is reported but conditions remain slightly unsettled in north-west India.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and in the island districts of Kathiawar.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division and at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Cloud has increased in Baluchistan and Sind but decreased in the Punjab and Rajputana. Conditions are unsettled in Baluchistan.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 18th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	67.9	55.8	85	..	2.10	—4.53
Jask	77.5	60.2	79	..	0.01	—2.09
Do. (17th)	77.9	60.2	82	..	0.01	—2.07
Muskat	78.6	64.5	65	..	0.27	—1.06
Do. (17th)	79.1	63.1	69	..	0.27	—0.99
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	70.6	34.6	60	..	0.19	—2.14
Lahore	70.5	39.7	87	..	0.17	—0.84
Hissar	73.7	43.3	64	..	0.02	..
Ambala	74.1	45.3	67	..	0.28	—1.66
Delhi	71.8	48.5	52	..	0.02	—0.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	72.3	44.5	66	..	0.01	—1.01
Jhansi	76.6	44.3	56	..	0.24	—0.47
Cawnpore	72.6	43.9	87	..	0.02	—0.92
Allahabad	74.7	44.8	80	..	0.14	—0.92
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.5	44.8	53	..	0	—0.29
Karachi	75.7	59.4	76	..	0	—0.45
Ajmer	75.2	43.0	51	..	0.05	—0.56
Jaipore	75.5	46.1	45	..	0.11	—0.47
Kotah	80.2	50.8	48	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	67.8	52.9	32	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.8	49.7	63	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	79.4	59.7	78	..	0.10	—0.09
Veraval	82.5	61.3	37	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	87.0	50.5	30	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	55.8	55	..	0	—0.32
Surat	89.3	58.1	52	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	87.5	60.7	30	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	87.7	52.2	42	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	78.7	49.8	53	..	0.06	—0.34
Indore	80.7	49.1	63	..	0.06	0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.5	42.9	61	..	0.15	—1.11
Saugor	76.6	51.4	29	..	0.09	—1.30
Hoshangabad	80.3	51.0	55	..	0.12	—1.01
Khandaw	84.8	49.3	58	..	0.63	—0.29
Akola	83.2	49.2	47	..	1.72	0.32
Amroati	81.8	56.5	42	..	0.45	—0.87
Nagpur	80.4	49.7	68	..	0.16	—1.29
Chanda	81.5	48.4	69	..	0.62	—0.57
Raipur	76.7	52.1	60	..	0.33	—0.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	69.6	75	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	88.7	66.3	43	..	0.81	0.20
Mormugao	84.0	67.7	67	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar	86.9	63.6	70	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	50.3	44	..	0.16	—0.60
Ahmednagar	80.8	46.5	50	..	2.40	2.38
Poona	82.2	46.7	69	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	83.3	53.2	43	..	1.27	—0.17
Bijapur	81.4	53.1	45	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	78.9	55.5	51	..	1.70	—0.18
Ahmedabad	81.0	50.1	49	..	1.82	—0.86
Nizamabad(Indore)	80.7	50.7	43	..	0.88	0.10
Hyderabad	77.8	56.2	62	..	0.79	—0.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.9	68.1	64	..	8.17	4.83
Calicut	87.3	67.3	75	..	13.29	7.12
Cochin	90.5	68.5	62	..	8.84	0.55
Colombo	87.0	69.6	74	..	27.84	8.33
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.6	59.4	64	..	20.73	14.57
Bellary	83.3	58.3	70	..	7.28	5.14
Cuddapah	85.6	66.3	69	..	9.44	4.85
Madras	85.6	65.8	71	..	21.24	1.65
Bangalore	78.1	59.8	79	..	3.60	0.12
Coimbatore	84.2	64.5	87	..	6.76	2.01
Trichinopoly	86.3	68.0	71	..	12.73	4.76
Negapatam	82.9	75.0	68	..	24.23	—3.77

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in
Tues.	18	m 10	10	24 7	18	m 4	44	20 8
		11	2a	27 9		4	1a	16 11
Wed.	19	m 10	40	25 1	19	m 5	15	20 0
		11	40a	28 4		4	38a	16 6
Thur.	20	m 11	17	25 8	20	m 5	8421	19 5
						5	614a	
Fri.	21	m 0	7	28 8	21	m 6	12	18 10
		m 11	53a	26 2		5	46a	16 0
Sat.	22	m 0	34	28 10	22	m 6	40	18 5
		0	28a	26 5		6	17a	16 3
Sun.	23	m 1	1	28 9	23	m 7	8	18 1
		1	4a	26 6		6	47a	16 7
Mon.	24	m 1	28	28 6	24	m 7	36	17 10
		1	41a	26 5		7	16a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m
,, 20 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 25m
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 25m
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 26m
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 27m
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 27m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12	,, 9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20	,, 1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter		,, 6h.	5-1 a.m.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system.

4 20

COMPANY MEETING.

GUJERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY.

At the general meeting of the Gujerat Railways Company, held yesterday, at its office at Home Street, Mr. T. W. Barkett, in proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report, said:—

When I last addressed you I foreshadowed that sanction would shortly be granted to our purchase of the Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway and to the extension of the system by the construction of lines from Shivrajpur to Pani, Kapadvanj to Modasa and Lunavada to Sunth Rampur, Government assuming liability for rebate terms and the whole system to be worked by the Guzerat Railways Co., itself.

This anticipation was fulfilled and since our last meeting the concession has been granted and the necessary capital has been raised for the purchase of the Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway and to cover the cost of the extension of that line to Pani. To complete the system covered by the concession I have mentioned capital must now be raised for the construction of extensions from Kapadvanj to Modasa and from Lunavada to Sunth Rampur.

In regard to the former extension, it will be a very valuable addition to the system seeing that its traffic prospects are very favourable and that it will give us the increased mileage so necessary to economy in working expenses. Your Directors' proposals to raise the capital for its construction partly by an issue of shares and partly by a Debenture Loan have just been sanctioned by Government and your Directors are now considering the steps necessary to raise the sum required.

I am aware that the present is not an entirely favourable opportunity to be entering on the construction of new railways as there is great difficulty in obtaining supplies of permanent-way material, locomotives and Rolling Stock even at the abnormal present ruling costs. In the case of this extension however your Directors propose to proceed first with the earthwork of the extension leaving the actual purchase of permanent-way until a more favourable opportunity arises and with regard to Locomotives and Rolling Stock we have sufficient on the existing lines to equip the extention for first opening so that it will be possible to delay purchases in these latter directions for some time to come.

In regard to the Lunavada-Sunth Rampur Extension your Directors in the circumstances I have mentioned above do not feel justified in proceeding with arrangements for its early construction, nor in regard to the proposed Bulsar-Dharampur and Thasra-Virpur Railway, which have been surveyed and estimates prepared, do they propose to ask for concessions to raise capital for their construction until a return of more normal conditions.

I am glad to be able to tell you that considerable progress has been made with the construction of the Shivrajpur-Pani extension. Very serious engineering difficulties have had to be overcome but it is now anticipated that the line will be ready for opening at the end of the current working season.

I have now to refer to the results of the first year's working of your open lines viz. the Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Godhra-Lunavad for twelve months and Champaner-Shivrajpur for six months. The results permit of a dividend equivalent to 4½ per cent per annum on the capital raised for the two former lines and 5 per cent per annum on the capital raised for the latter and this I trust you will consider satisfactory. The reason that a full 5 per cent dividend in the case of the original lines is not possible is that the main line net earnings from traffic which was interchanged between the Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Godhra-Lunavada Railways and the main line during the first six months of our financial year were not sufficient to meet our full claim for rebate. The total amount of rebate to which we would have been entitled had the interchanged traffic been sufficient be Rs. 50,525-14-0 whereas only Rs. 42,536 was available.

In the last six months the interchanged traffic was sufficient to give us the full amount of our claim viz. Rs. 63,828-14-5. I feel justified in stating that in the future a sufficient amount of "Rebate" will always be available owing to the general development of through traffic; and in saying this I do not mean to infer that we shall always be dependent on rebate terms for a full 5 per cent dividend, indeed I anticipate that traffic will soon develop sufficiently to enable us to do without that assistance and especially when we have the benefit of the extensions in prospect more especially the Kapadvanj-Modasa length.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

THE PADRI MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

To-day the Special Tribunal continued the hearing of the Padri murder case.

A number of eye-witnesses deposed to the details of the crime which took place about sunset at the village. Witnesses admitted that in the beginning of the investigation they were reluctant to give information for fear of their own lives and only told the names of the accused to the Deputy-Inspector-General, C.I.D., duly identifying them after their arrest. In the course of the investigation, various arrests were made on suspicion and one of the arrested men confessed. This confession on fuller enquiry turned out to be false, it having been ascertained that the man implicated in the murder was actually in jail at the time. These men were then let off and enquiry continued. Eventually all the facts came out on two approvers confessing and the present batch of accused were proceeded against. So far 26 witnesses have deposed in the case.

Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar Bhanu, lately Professor, Ferguson College, in a lecture at Satara on Sunday evening before a large audience assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, appealed to his Hindu brethern to boldly cope with social questions.

INDIA'S ASPIRATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY THE HON. MR. P. C. LYON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon last evening delivered an interesting lecture to the students on "The Aspiration of the Country for Self-Government." Referring to national development, the speaker said that for real progress they must look to the nation and not to Government. The Government could only help, but the motive power must come from themselves. As an illustration of what he meant he referred to the great speech of Sir S. P. Sinha as President of the National Congress. Delegates at one time thought they were fortunate in capturing Sir Satyendra, but they all realized that Sir Satyendra had captured the Congress. That meant a great deal. That meant that this great Bengali gentleman had persuaded the Congress and made them understand what his patriotism meant and what a great thing it was. Sir Satyendra asked in his sppech for a declaration of policy of the Government. What Sir Sateyendra meant was that there was a tendency among some Government officials to consider, like the Germans, that the machine was the whole thing, that it never had a soul or spirit and that it was enough to see that the machine worked properly and that they should go on seeing that routine-work spin on for ever. What Sir Satyendra wanted to say was that there should be a declaration from Government that this machine was really to help in something greater, to help in the development of the nation, to help it in its throes. The declaration asked for was that Government was to help fully the development of the country and have a forward policy which would end in the goal of national development and that was self-government. National development in politics was summed up in one word Self-Government. It must begin low down and grow. They did not want to substitute one government by another conquest, but to govern by themselves. They had a task to perform before they arrived at the goal. What they wanted was to take up the work already started, of training and educating the people in the villages. They should teach the people in the villages co-operation. What was wanted was to restore the ancient bonds of co-operation and love, to train the nation to know and understand its own interests, to care for its neighbour, not to hate the law and tranquility which are its salvation, but to co-operate for public good and to base public action on the love of humanity.

LECTURE ON ANCIENT PERSIA.

On Monday evening Mr. S. H. Jhabwala relivered the first of his series of lectures on "Persian History" at the hall of the Good Life League under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, when Mr. J. J. Vimadalal presided. The lecturer after a few introductory remarks, referred to the ancient Peshdadians and the Kayanian dynasty, whose times are looked upon as the heroic period of Persian history. The lecturer went on to illustrate the comparative influences produced by this period on the civilization and progress of the East. Further on he explained the invention of Holy Fire made in the days of Hushang, which afterwards became a symbol of worship for the Parsis, and also the commencement of Jamshedi Naoroze made by the scientific genius of the illustrious monarch Jamshed the Proud. The story of Fariddun and his descendants was as pathetic as was that of Gushtasp and Asfandiar, the last of the Kayanian dynasty exciting and interesting. Gushtasp's days were noteworthy specially for the birth of Zoroaster, the great religious reformer of the Parsis. Gushtasp was chiefly instrumental in spreading far and wide the dominance of Zoroastrianism. He also led expeditions as far as modern Tibet and China in the East, where he is said to have brought about the downfall of Arjasp, an inveterate foe of Gushtasp. The Kayanians came to an end with the fall of Rustom the Hercules of ancient Persia, in whom centred all the glory and greatness of the heroic Persia of yore.

At the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Jhabwala showed magic lantern slides touching the period he dealt with, among which were many beautifully illustrating the various sights and scenes of the Persian Empire. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer before the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Jhavwala is delivering further lectures on the same subject in the course of the current and next months.

SUIT TO RECOVER FIVE LAKHS.

ALLAHABAD BANK V. HON. MR. A. K. GHUZNAVI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

At the High Court to-day Justice Fletcher was engaged in hearing the suit brought by the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., against the Hon. M. A. K. Ghuznavi to recover five lakhs of rupees. This is a suit on a promissory note dated 8th June, 1913, drawn by defendant's brother Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi in favour of the defendant and which was endorsed to the plaintiff Bank. Defendant's brother was a jute merchant and had accounts with the Bank. His affairs went very bad and at his request the defendant gave a promissory note, which was endorsed to the Agent of the Bank. The defendant admitted the note, but said he signed it because of untrue statements made by the Bank's agent.

The case is proceeding.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Misuse of Co-operation.

"New India":—It is surprising that in Behar, one of the most backward Provinces in India in the matter of Co-operation, pressure is brought to bear upon the members in one shape or another to fulfil functions which the powers that be of the Credit Societies believe to be beneficial. Thus, in the vast Mission Society, to which reference was made last week, loans are denied to members that refuse to get inoculated—a doubly unwise action—and we also find that members are forced to make deposits if they are to continue to be in the Society. We are glad to note that in this latter respect, the Co-operative Department has at last realised the folly of the procedure, and the Registrar admits that such deposits are "worse than useless." These incidents may appear trifling at first sight; but in reality they lay the axe at the very root of the Co-operative Movement. It will be successful only so long as it is based on voluntary efforts, and to use it as an agency to solve the "difficult problem" of inoculation or for proselytisation is to divert its real work along lines that will ultimately lead to the endangering of the Movement. The Behar Government is indeed blissfully ignorant of Co-operative principles that it should have allowed the growth of such alien and corroding influences.

Yet Another Supersession.

"The Tribune":—Dewan Bahadur Dewan Narendra Nath, M.A., Deputy Commissioner, has again been superseded. A temporary vacancy occurred in the Commissionership in connection with Sir M. Fenton's furlough leave. Mr. Fagan was appointed the second Financial Commissioner, and his place should have been filled ordinarily by Dewan Bahadur Narendra Nath, the senior Deputy Commissioner. But Mr. Renouf who is his junior by several years has been selected for the vacancy and the public feel that injustice has again been done to a senior Indian officer. In the absence of any explanation from Government for the repeated supersession of an Indian officer of known merits it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Dewan Narendra Nath has been harshly treated. It seems to us that in the interest of Indians in the higher grade of the executive line a question may be asked in the Imperial Legislative Council why supersessions like those of Mr. Narendra Nath in the Punjab and Mr. Mukerji in Bengal have been sanctioned in spite of public protests.

Stones Instead of Bread.

"The Hitavada":—The report of the Indian Students' Department in England which has been recently, published is as disappointing as ever and can only point to the conclusion that the superfluous department must be abolished. The two most important questions that arose last year were the grant to Indian students of commissions in the army and their admission into English factories for technical training. The Department's reference to both these matters is not only inconclusive but irritating in the extreme. As regards the commissions, we are to be consoled with the fact that the regulations of the War office did not allow of their grant to Indians and that a few holders of the Government of India scholarships, not one of whom was an Indian—obtained commissions in various branches of the army. May we know what the august and costly department is maintained for if not to move for changes in such obnoxious regulations as those in point? The report on the other hand completely ignores the main question of facilities of Indian students' admission into factories and goes off to administer a long-winded sermon on the way of selecting students for technical training in England. But the most amazing feat which Mr. Mallet has performed is that he has not made the slightest reference to the generous recommendations of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the grievances of the Indian students. It is indeed a sheer farce to appoint committees, the reasoned judgment of which is to be so coolly ignored. A cruel irony of fate indeed that the Department which should give bread should rest satisfied with offering stones!

MR. PEARSON'S FIJI TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Mr. W. W. Pearson, who in company with Mr. C. F. Andrews had been on a visit to Fiji, arrived at Madras yesterday morning. In the afternoon accompanied by Mr. Natesan he visited the Fiji emigration depot in the city and later had a talk with the Hon. Mr. S. Srinivasa Sastry and some other prominent gentlemen. He said that there was no truth in the statement made in a Madras newspaper that he and Mr. Andrews had very unpleasent experience in Fiji.

Mr. Andrews had gone to Bombay from Colombo to report the result of his enquiries and investigation to Bombay leaders and Mr. Gandhy. Mr. Pearson left Madras last evening for Calcutta.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPALITIES IN CENTRAL DIVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

It is understood that Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare and Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar are standing for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Municipalities in the Central Division. The Hon. Mr. Upasani, who is a sitting member on behalf of the constituency, is also again standing. Mr. Ganesh Krishna Chitale of Ahmednagar is also a probable candidate for election by the same constituency.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

PLEASANT HOLIDAY OUTING.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The holiday meeting at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon, as an entertaining reunion or frolic, was quite a pleasurable diversion, and a fair number turned up in both enclosures to do justice to another short programme of six events. From a racing point of view however, the proceedings were far from being a success, and if there are a few repetitions, of a card being served up to the public for discussion, in which the solution of the various problems are so intricate and wrapped up in mystery, there is sure to be trouble soon, and something more intelligible and easier will probably be asked for, than the style of racing which is gradually asserting itself under the aegis of the tote. To the average student of "form" the running of a great many of our regular performers is inexplicable, and if the Turf executive, after mature deliberation, have come to the conclusion, that this strange ignorance of the multitude is attributable to perfectly legitimate finesse, evolved through the frequency with which the same animals have to compete under almost similar conditions and which is too subtle to be appreciated by average sportsmen, I think it is up to them to make things simpler for their patrons by curtailing the racing to one meeting a month, or even restricting the sport to the Big Meeting only.

This "go as you please" kind of "extra" racing, with the tote as the sole medium for controlling the betting market, is gradually fostering a spirit of mad gambling amongst a section of the sporting public, which is certain soon to lead up to undesirable results. For the major portion of the investing public are afforded no greater facilities through the tote at present than they could obtain by a tilt with a roulette wheel or an ordinary lottery. In fact not so much, because even the rather capricious laws which rule Probabilities and the Maturity of Chances, are not applicable to tote betting. As matters stand, our racing here is becoming so involved, it is as plain as a pikestaff, that the favoured few who are able to probe its depths are making a lot of money, at the expense of a big crowd of neophytes, who continue to sweeten the "jack-pots," with large amounts which their deficient knowledge of the details of this great game at racing poker does not justify.

The opening event, the second division of the Ispahan Plate, was probably the most interesting event of the day, bar the Epsom Plate, because there was not much in it to lead one astray. The majority of the competitors were entire strangers to the race track, it being their first appearance in public. From the spectacular point Acetine looked the pick of the basket, but he only succeeded in dividing second honours with Caledonia, leaving the victory to Mahmoodia, nicely piloted by Zamil, the six furlongs being covered in 1 min. 28 1/5 secs. This race would have been won by Ute or Pretty Good Sort with 9 stone up, had they been slipped from the seven furlongs when Mahmoodia started on his six-furlong expedition. Time works wonders sometimes with Arabs, but it would have to be something in the light of a regeneration to convert any of this lot into a race horse. Angler included, who, however, in point of time put up a better show in his previous essay on January 1st in the Yelidz Plate at the Fourth Extra, when he ran third in 1 min. 27 1/2 secs.

The Epsom Plate was the best race of the day, when Partial Eclipse just managed to get home by a very narrow margin from Adelaide II, and exemplifying how carefully the handicapper had estimated her worth from her previous victory in the Andheri Plate on January 8th. It was a splendid race and it was quite refreshing to note that the winning penalty for Partial Eclipse's previous win had not the effect of bringing her to anchor. North was much fancied on his consistent running this season, but performed disappointingly, his stable companion, Pension, beating him for third money.

There were four other races which pressure of space will not permit of comment.

THE ISPAHAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. N. B.—Landing allowance clause, para 5 General Conditions, does not apply. Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14 lbs.

Messrs. Dakeel and Salim's MAHMOODIA, 8-12, Zammil 1
Messrs. Jehangir and Kadum's CALEDONIA, 8-12, Trenoweth 2*
Messrs. Nanjee and Mana's ACETINE, 8-12, A. Templeman 2*
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ANGLER, 8-4, Buckley 3

*Dead Heat for second place.

Also Ran:—Caliph 8-12 Hardy, Portugal 8-12 Barrett, Ace of Diamonds 8-4 Pratt, Shibroom 8-8 Mujeed, Wheeler 8-4 Purtoosingh, Sagacious 7-10 Pullin, White Star 7-10 Harrison, Speculation 7-2 Dhondi.

The Race:—White Star showed up first but was soon passed by Portugal and Acetine. At the half-mile Mahmoodia went to the front and was chased home by Caledonia, Angler and Acetine. Caledonia and Acetine had a great set-to for second place, the judge being unable to separate them.

Won by 1½, dead-heat, 1.
Time:—1-28 1/5.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 77/8. Places Rs. 22/8, 27, 27.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Aga Coochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE, 9-10, A. Templeman 1
Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II, 7-11, Mujeed 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PENSION, 9-2, Hardy 3
Mr. R. H Gahagan's NORTH, 8-12, Buckley 4

Also Ran:—St. Alban 9-7 Purtoosingh, R. G. 7-12 Barrett, Bonfire 7-6 Harrison.

The Race:—St. Alban led for a few yards and was passed by Adelaide and R. G., Partial Eclipse lying fourth. At the bend Partial Eclipse challenged Adelaide and getting up at the distance a fine race ensued which the Aga's mare just won on the post by a head—2—head.

Time:—1-45.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 32/8, 42.

THE ISPAHAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. N. B.—Landing allowance clause, para 5 General Conditions, does not apply. Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14 lbs.

Genl. Obaidulla Khan and Mr. Mana's AURORA, 8-12, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Cecil's PLANET, 9-5, Trenoweth 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's CENTAUR, 8-12, Brarett 3
Mr. Yussuf Sheriff's RISING STAR, 8-8, Zamil 4

Also Ran:—Rosy Morn 8-4 Buckley, Silver Ring 8-12 Templeman, Olka 8-8 Mujeed, Mandala 8-4 Harrison, Moslem 8-4 cd. 8-7 Hardy, Field Marshal 7-6 Etul.

The Race:—Moslem led from Aurora and Centaur. At the half-mile Aurora went to the front with Centaur and Planet in attendance. At the turn Aurora went ahead and romped home an easy winner by 4—1½—1½.

Time:—1-25.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 32/8. Places Rs. 12, 12, 13/8.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,900; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-9, Harrison 1
Mr. Khalif bin Saif's MURPHO, 7-0 cd. 7-4, Mujeed 2
Messrs. Mathradass and Goculdass's ABDUL, 8-4, Barrett 3
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's VICTORY, 8-7, Zamil ... 4

Also Ran:—Rag Time 9-8 Coomber, Welcome 9-2 Hill, Lot 9-1 Trenoweth, Maurice 9-0 Pratt, Eldorado 8-9 Hardy, Heliograph 8-8 Templeman, Jemadar 8-2 Purtoosingh, Highborn 7-3 cd. 7-8 Buckley.

The Race:—Victory got off first, but was soon passed by Jemadar, Rag Time and Lot. At the mile post Welcome ran up third but was displaced by Victory nearing the six furlongs. At the half-mile Heliograph and Tawdry took command, with Murpho and Abdul close up. At the bend Heliograph retired and Murpho challenged Tawdry down the straight and failed to get up by a short-head—1—1.

Time:—2-56 1/5.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 144/8. Places Rs. 51/8, 35/8, 22.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500, second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 7-2, Harrison 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-2, Pratt 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s THANK YOU, 9-9, Templeman 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's PURITY, 9-4, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Terror 8-6 Hardy, Night Hawk 8-2 Pullin, Mexico 8-1 Barrett, Excelsior 7-12 Buckley.

The Race:—For the first part of the journey Night Hawk led from Money Gold and Harry Johnson. Nearing the bend Thank You showed the way to the second group and Night Hawk went to sleep. Money Gold and Harry Johnson raced down the straight, the latter getting the best of it by half a length. Purity and Terror bustled up a bit at the distance—½ second and third—neck third and fourth.

Time:—1-53.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 26/8, 34/8, 46.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Divisions.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SECTION, 7-12, Harrison 1
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. Essa's BAHLOOL, 9-10, Buckley 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' RUBY MINE, 8-11, Barrett 3
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATTA ALLAH, 8-11, Trenoweth 4

Also Ran:—Maasal 9-6 Hardy, Tenebreuse 9-1 Pullin, Tammooz 8-10 Pratt, Buttercup 8-7 Bullock, Bravo 8-0 Purtoosingh, Investment 7-7 Ebrahim.

The Race:—Section led from Ruby Mine with Bahlool third and Tammooz handy on the rails, Atta Allah close up. In the straight Bahlool and Ruby Mine made an effort, but could not get near Section, who won by 2 lengths—short head—½.

Time:—1-22.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 27, 32, 22/8.

MR. COOR AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One hoped that the incident in connection with the Moslem League, with the authors, who brought about the discreditable farce in upsetting the meeting, were sensibly consigned to the limbo of forgetfulness—trusting that the bad taste left in the mouth would wear off in time.

Sir, I do not wish to interfere in the tilt between Mr. Budrudin A. Coor and his critic. They are at liberty to get into philosophic ecstasies over the Moslem's beard, and argue and quote all the authentic and manufactured traditions in existence. It would give some amusement to the reading public. But, what I do strongly object to is this, that, Mr Budrudin having started with the laudable object of whitewashing his friends should now pretend to pose as the spokesman of the Moslems of Bombay. His attempt to throw dust in the public eye and insist that the Bhendi Bazaar meeting was a real protest-meeting of Moslem representatives is absurd. I challenge him to name a single person, including himself, at that meeting, who is acknowledged by the Moslems in general as representing them or their views. The persons he could name do not even represent the community to which they belong and no one knows this better than Mr. Budrudin himself It is, therefore, ridiculous to write about "the views held by representative Moslems in Bombay." The representative Moslems in Bombay do not go to Bhendi Bazaar for an audience.

The "views" of other party might truly be "shut up" in a glass case and kept in a "shop" (say pan shop) in Bhendi Bazaar.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER.

Jan. 18.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR FIRST DAY.

Saturday, 12th February 1916.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm by St. Primus—Queen Silver 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett by Tredennis Pretentious, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's b aus h Jacamar aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's b e g Le Soleil, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e Kiltoi, 6 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham by Orvieto—Saint Mead, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire by Sundridge—Sweet Lassie, 4 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's b e h Jove by Your Majesty—Angelic, 4 years.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's b aus m Tartania, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S's. br e h Bandit by Bomba—Plyte, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S's br e m Lusca by Kroonstad—Troglodyte, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum by Declare—Miss Ellen 3 years.
Mr. T. M Thaddeus' b e g Pastime by Naledi—Queen Malborough, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II by Talion—Cymbale, 4 years.
Messrs M Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo 14-2 aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's br aus g Dumfries by Scotland—Muriel, 6 years.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. R. R. S's b e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g Larrikin by Pomander—Ada Ward 5 years.
Mr. P. F. Hartigan's br e g Martinet by Martagon—La Laide aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e m Freddie by Barcadaile—Decrepit, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's br aus g Strathroyale, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h North, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth br e g Sparkes 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven's br e h Fontenoy by Lally—Florizande, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Sardinia 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Double Chin aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Soultline, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e h Athlete, late Stiff Neck by Collar—Hard Hit, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi by Vitez—Winkfield's Prize, 5 years.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S's b a h Thank You 13-3 aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight,
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½, aged
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold, aged.
Messrs. M. Gocuidass and P. Mathradass' g a h Nakib, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk 6 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Heaths' b a h Night Hawk 5 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-mulk, aged.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mr R H. Gahagan's ch a h Wellington Polish 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalo 14-0.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Mr. J. L. Fagan's b a h Buttercup 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhandan, 14-0.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Shaikh Kassum's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.

ENTRIES FOR SECOND DAY.

Wednesday 16th February, 1916.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Volsloane, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick by Grey Leg—Nymphina, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrew's, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am h Forward III. 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish, aged.
Mr. Heath's b e h Roseville by Marcovil—Apping Rose, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's b e h Jove, 4 years.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.).

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Chastity by Sir Edgar—Godiva, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s, b aus m Tartania, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s. br e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s, br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 3 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's br e m Edmyne, 3 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 5 years.
Mr A. S. Oomer's br aus g Dumfries, 6 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e h Athlete, late Stiff Neck, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Shining Way 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi, 5 years.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and E. C. Ramshaw's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Carpentia 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am h Forward III. 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Boseville, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e h Binfield Grove by St. Angelo—Aunt Maud, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, aged.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Chastity, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania 6 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 3 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g Larrikin, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's br e m Edmyne, 3 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 5 years.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat 14-0, aged.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaiddula Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½, aged
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½ aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik, 6 years.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Nakib aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½.
Mr. R. E. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Wellington, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. Erach Jijeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Aiwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Shaik Kassum's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3½.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard 13-3.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3.

ENTRIES FOR THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 19th February, 1916.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Volsloane, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years.
Mr. P. F. Hartigan's br e g Martinet, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's b aus h Jacamar, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's b e g Le Soleil, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Kiltoi, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's br e g Strathroyale aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Sparkes, 6 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Vanadium, 5 years.
Mr. M. Gaculdass' b e g Matchlock aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus h Cider, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Politian, by Dark Ronald—Rhetoric, 5 years.
Mr. R. Macalister's ch e h Bed-time, by Feather Bed—Nap, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's ch e h Yellow Juster by Yentor—Chaff, 4 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's b e h Jove, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 5 years.
Mr A. S. Oomer's br aus g Dumfries, 6 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e h Athlete, late Stiff Neck, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Shining Way 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi, 5 years.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and E. C. Ramshaw's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Carpentia 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am h Forward III. 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Boseville, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e h Binfield Grove by St. Angelo—Aunt Maud, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, aged.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Chastity, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania 6 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 3 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g Larrikin, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's br e m Edmyne, 3 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian, aged.
Mr. H. R. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 5 years.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat 14-0, aged.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaiddula Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½, aged
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½ aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik, 6 years.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Nakib aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½.
Mr. R. E. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Wellington, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. Erach Jijeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Aiwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Shaik Kassum's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3½.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3.
Mr. W

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Justice in Hyderabad State	6
An Object Lesson from Russia	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	4
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Company Meeting	4
Bombay Amusements	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Coonoor Abduction Case	8
The Mediterranean	10
A PAGE FOR THE HOME	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 19, 1916.

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the mischievous character of the eulogies of the Viceroy-designate with which the Anglo-Indian Press, following the example of the London "Times," have been ornamenting their columns during the past two days. We say mischievous, not because we suppose that anyone in this country is likely to be taken in by the fatuous pretence that there is anything in Lord Chelmsford's past career, or anything that we know about him, to justify his appointment to the great position of Viceroy of India, but because the silliness of the claims put forward on his behalf, and the facts on which they are based, merely serve to aggravate the irritation and resentment which the nature of the appointment has caused. There are journals in this country, as in every other, which are generally regarded, rightly or wrongly,—sometimes perhaps wrongly,—as echoing the official view, and chiefly the view of the reactionary bureaucracy. There are others which represent a class of opinion in close alliance with the latter. When we find all these, "The Pioneer," "The Civil and Military Gazette," "The Madras Mail," "The Englishman" and "The Statesman," joining in mutual felicitations on the fact that the new Viceroy is not a politician and that "preference for administrative success over political experiment" will be his watchword, it is hardly surprising if Indians, seeking for some sort of explanation of the mystery of an unaccountable appointment, arrive at the conclusion that the opponents of reform and progress in this country have won a great victory, and that Lord Chelmsford has been appointed because he may be trusted to lend an unsympathetic ear to the political aspirations of the country and to surrender the administration into the hands of bureaucratic efficiency.

However, let that be put aside for a moment. Let the appointment be judged as it stands without the aid of the official, semi-official and non-official eulogists. We should be wanting in our duty, if we failed to interpret to the authorities in England, the shock which has been given to sentient opinion in this country,—the sense of bitter disappointment and almost of despair as to whether Great Britain will ever realise, if she cannot do so now, the full sense of her responsibility towards the people of this country. India has given of her best to the Empire. There has been a great deal of lip service in England to the value of her gifts. The Empire has re-echoed with the expressions of the desire to regard her aspirations with a new sympathy and to do full justice to her claims. Was it too much to expect that in selecting the new Viceroy, the Prime Minister should seek for one from among the highest of the statesmen who surround him, and that one would be found willing to make the sacrifice, if sacrifice it be? That certainly has been the expectation,—that the new Viceroy would be a statesman of the first rank, of ripe experience and liberal views. What is this Lord Chelmsford? All the perspiring exertions of the journalistic eulogists of the past two days cannot make him appear to the Indian public anything more than he is,—an obscure peer, of whom nine people out of ten in this country had never heard until last Sunday; who, sent in his youth as the Governor of a constitutionally governed Australian State, bungled and blundered in an "acute constitutional crisis," and subsequently earned some pretty compliments from the New South Wales press as the dispenser of hospitality in Government House, Sydney. For, the rest a County Councillor! no amount of repetition of these qualifications, with the captaincy of the Territorials thrown in, can make their inadequacy as the training of the Viceroy of India less appalling than it is. If there is anything more that we do not know, if there is something hidden which would really account for the mystery of the appointment, the sooner it is revealed the better; for it might serve to dissipate the really dangerous feeling of resentment that has been aroused.

To return to the excuses, India does not want a good administrator; she is surfeited with them. And even if she did, as far as that goes, Lord Chelmsford has never had any experience as an administrator. India wants a statesman, imbued with the sympathy, which the King-Emperor ten years ago so promptly recognised as the one thing largely lacking in her administration. Only a statesman can understand that need and infuse it into the administration. Administrators, as such, know nothing of sympathy and they require to be guided and checked by politicians. In all the modern states, which are regarded as examples of good and sound government, the administrators are under the control of politicians, and it is this defect which is responsible for the dull and lifeless character of the Indian administration. And whether they prefer "administrative success to political experiment" the administrative idealists will have to make up their minds that the Viceroy of India is going to be faced, during the next five years, with political problems of a vast importance, unexcelled during the terms of Lords Hardinge or Minto. These problems exist and await solution, and if they are not grasped in advance by a statesmanlike hand, they will none the less obtrude themselves, and be none the less difficult of solution, because they have not been met half-way. They are problems which demand the mind of a Hardinge, a Haldane, a Lloyd George or a Churchill. They are, instead, to be dealt with by Lord Chelmsford!

AN OBJECT LESSON FROM RUSSIA.

Among the many assets on which Germany counted when she declared war, Russian intemperance occupied a foremost place. It was always asserted in Berlin that the greatest enemy of Ivan was to be found inside the regimental canteen, and that this was the enemy he was least capable of vanquishing. There was a great deal of foundation for this belief; for, in the past, travellers invited to partake of the hospitality of a Russian mess were usually bewildered by the capacity of the Muscovite for the consumption of liquor in general, and the virulent vodka in particular. Russian statesmen, literateurs and publicists have been very divided as to the duty of the State in dealing with this vice. It was pointed out with perfect truth that the revenue collected from spirituous liquors was so exorbitant that any alteration in the figures would mean the utter ruination of the Imperial treasury. In the veins of the Romanoffs there has ever been a strong strain of idealism and hence the Tsar by appealing without regard to the revenues of his country to its loftier sentiments, on the threshold of a great conflict, has been able to wipe out, we hope for ever, the evil of drink which has been the chief and most powerful deterrent of Russian progress and organisation in the past. The old cry of "it will ruin the country" to abolish vodka is dead, and it is interesting to note that the immediate results on the national life have been of an almost miraculous nature. In the old days, the majority of the peasants who went into the towns for work during the winter either overstayed their time in the cities or were lost to their families for ever through drink in which they learnt to indulge in the factories. After the prohibition of the sale of vodka the following report was issued in the Government of Kostroma:

"Many came back from Petrograd who had been away for years without sending word of any kind: they came back quite respectable bringing with them money." The whole report reads like a fairy tale. "Quite habitual drunkards are well dressed now and have repaired their houses. The influence of temperance on the life of the population is so great that previously you could not have imagined how great the change would be." The paper goes on to say that the people themselves could not have stopped drinking, it was necessary for the State to take action. More especially was it necessary that the Tsar should be identified with the movement since to the simple *moujik*, he is the little Father. Economically the State has of course gained by the improvement in the standard of labour and in the increase of energy. "The village atmosphere is being purified and every side of social, personal and family life becomes more wholesome." Those who look after the destinies of the Indian ryot would do well to read these object lessons from Russia and realise how great a burden of responsibility rests on their shoulders as far as the prohibition of spirituous liquors is concerned.

JUSTICE IN HYDERABAD STATE

We have received a copy of the Review of the Nizam's Government of the Report on the administration of justice in the Hyderabad State during the year 1914. The Report is rather belated, but the Government Review is characterised by a candidness in criticising the evils of existing administration not often to be found in many a Government Resolution inside or outside British India. Thus we are told that the inspection work of three Divisional Courts was unsatisfactory, that practically no inspection by District Judges was reported, that Government regret that no quarterly inspections of the High Court were made during the year. As regards the High Court, in all 56 original civil cases were filed, as against 58 in the previous year, and including arrears and cases otherwise filed, which numbered 79 and 49 respectively, the total number of cases to be disposed of was 184, out of which 108 were decided and as many as 76 were pending at the close of the year, 55 of the pending cases being of more than six months' duration. During the year, 89 witnesses had to attend twice, 41 attended the court thrice and 15 more than three times, and the Government rightly reminded the Judges of the High Court that "undue prolongation of the examination of witnesses is calculated to increase the reluctance of the public to give evidence before legal tribunals and consequently to hamper the efficient administration of justice." Of the 578 Civil cases decided on Appeal, 146 were dismissed as being time-barred or for other reasons, 20 cases were transferred to other courts, and 58 cases were referred back to the lower courts. This, says the Government Review, is a considerable percentage of the total and "shows the urgent need of strengthening the *personnel* of the lower courts whose work is so perfunctory." The Government also comment on the laxity shown by the lower Criminal Courts in allowing large sums of fines imposed by them to remain uncollected and on "the reprehensible practice of subordinate civil courts as regards the undue prolongation of the examination of witnesses." The Review also draws attention to a surprising state of things existing in original criminal courts that of 1,897 cases,—a very large number,—pending at the close of the year, 738 were of more than 3 months' duration, 244 of more than six months' duration, 89 of more than one year's, and 12 of more than two years' duration. Details regarding crime reported show an increase of serious crimes, the increase being ascribed to scarcity.

Notes of the Day.

War and the Liquor Traffic.

The Report of the Excise Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1914-15 which we reviewed on Tuesday contains evidence of the influence of war on the imports of foreign liquor and intoxicating drugs. Thus the quantity of cocaine and allied products licitly imported during the year was 229 lbs. against 348 lbs. in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to small imports of allied drugs such as Extract Cocae (liquid), Cocaine mixed with other drugs and Alypin. The cocaine hawking trade still continues in some areas of Bombay, but the number of cases of detection decreased from 539 to 219. This unusual fall is principally due to the war, which, for the present, has put a stop to the illicit import of cocaine from Austria especially and the hawking trade has consequently been considerably crippled. A feature of the year's work has been that a great many more prosecutions for selling cocaine illicitly have been successfully put through the Courts than in the previous year. But "it is a matter of regret," says the Commissioner, "that the sentences passed by the Presidency Magistrates in cocaine cases tried by them during the year indicate that full use is not being made of the enhanced power conferred on them. It is desirable that sentences in such cases should be sufficiently severe to act as deterrent." What, however, we think is specially necessary is increased vigilance and efficiency on the part of the Excise authorities in taking effective preventive measures.

Less Wines and Spirits.

The Report also shows that the imports of beer, wines and foreign potable spirits declined considerably owing to the war and that there was in consequence a rise in the import of rum and other potable spirits from Baroda and Shahjahanpur. Imports of foreign denatured spirits rose largely, the bulk of these coming from Java, which replaced Germany and Austria as the principal source of supply. Though it is of interest to note that arrangements for the manufacture and denaturation of rectified spirit at Ahmedabad were completed during the year and the factory there supplied 5,578 gallons of proof spirits to the Government Medical Stores, it is difficult to understand why the manufacture of such spirits in the country itself should not be encouraged by affording preferential treatment and facilities to indigenous produce.

The Press in Madras.

Vernacular literature in the Madras Presidency seems to be in a flourishing condition, as is evidenced by the rapid rise in the number of books and periodicals presented for registration during the last few years. In 1905 the number of vernacular books presented, was 612; in 1914 it rose to 2,897. The progress, as regards publication in English, though not so marked, is also satisfactory showing a gradual increase from 461 to 1,119 during the same period. The number of periodicals published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1914 was 212,—which is by no means small considering the indirect effect of the Sword of Democles' that hangs threateningly over the head of every editor in the country. Of these periodicals more than an fifty concerned themselves with politics and fully a third were published in the City of Madras. Though the Press Act was not used with the rigour employed in other provinces, the vernacular periodicals generally seem to have suffered to a greater extent during the last decade than those published in English as will appear from the following figures:—

	1905	1914
Total No. of periodicals	394	212
Of these No. published in English	66	63
" " " in Tamil	84	58
" " " in Malayalam	59	19
" " " in Telugu	30	38
" " " in Canarese	21	14

Victims of the Press Act.

To what extent the Press Act is responsible for this, it is not easy to say, though there is no question as to its indirect effect. As to its direct working, it is stated in the Administration Report that during 1914, it was used on more than 50 occasions; security was demanded in eight cases and forfeiture ordered in 17; the proprietors for four presses and twenty-four newspapers "were warned for various reasons." These facts serve to show how the Press Act acts as a deterrent to the spread of wholesome literature, since a whole periodical containing, perhaps, much useful matter is liable to suppression because, perhaps, one small paragraph is offensive to the powers that be.

Scientific Research in India.

With the exception of Dr. J. C. Bose there are few scientists in India who can speak with greater authority on their subject than Dr. Ray whose address on "The Pursuit of Chemistry in Bengal" will be read with profit by all those who are interested in the scientific progress of the country. One part of his address is of special and immediate importance. "Modern India's contribution to the world's stock of scientific knowledge," he said, "is almost *nil*, only the first sod has been turned. What little has been done represents only the feeble individual attempts of a limited number of stray workers scattered about isolated centres." The work of a Bose cannot be characterised as an humble attempt; but, however, great the influence of a great name, it is not by itself sufficient to raise the country, which Dr. Ray rightly said, is three centuries behind the European nations in this respect, to an honourable place along with the latter in the realm of science.

Official and Public Apathy.

But for this discouraging state of affairs the Government chiefly and the people generally are responsible. "Every year," said Dr. Ray,

"the gates of scientific learning are cruelly barred against scores of eager aspirants knocking for admission. Add to this that there is but a single Government research scholarship in science annually available to the advanced student. When all these are taken into consideration the wonder is that so much has been done with so little help and such meagre materials."

Dr. Ray appealed to Government and Bengal's affluent classes to come forward with liberal offers of help to enable the University College of Science at Calcutta, endowed by two generous citizens, to start fully on its active career. In our own Presidency generous endowments have been made for the promotion of scientific education and research. But before any real progress in such education and research can be attained, it is obvious that more such institutions should be started in all parts of the country.

Official and Personal.

"The Pioneer" says that it seems likely that Major John Mackenzie will retain the post of Controller of Viceregal houshold for for a short period at any rate after Lord Chelmsford succeeds Lord Hardinge. Mr. J. L. Maffey will be the new Private Secretary.

It is understood that Sir Michael Fenton who has proceeded home on six months leave, has no intention of returning to India.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

CHINESE ENVOY'S DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

A "Times" message from Peking says that the Japanese Minister has informed the Foreign Office that circumstances having arisen rendering it inconvenient for the Emperor of Japan to receive the Chinese special envoy at this juncture, the Japanese Government asks China to postpone the envoy's departure.

OPIUM FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

RESEARCHES AT IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

Reuter learns that in connection with the decision of the Government of India to allow the export of opium for medicinal purposes, the Imperial Institute is making researches in order to determine the varieties of Indian opium which are most valuable for these purposes.

It is also investigating the value of the Egyptian henbane for the manufacture of atropine. Much attention is also to be directed to the question of oil seeds.

A GRECO-TURKISH AGREEMENT?

M. Jean Herbette, in the "Echo de Paris," expresses his belief in the existence of an agreement between Greece and Turkey. The question to be dealt with under this agreement, he says must relate to the islands and especially to Mitylene, Chios and Samos. It is, he shows, the traditional Greek policy that these should be Greek. Since in February, 1914, Turkey protested against all the islands except Imbro, Tenedos and Castellorizo being ceded to Greece. Such a question, therefore, can only be solved by the striking humiliation of one or other of the interested parties. "In fact," says M. Herbette, "the Allies are occupying Mitylene, and as long as they can regard Greece as a friendly State, the Greek interests are guaranteed in this direction. But who will guarantee Chios with its 70,000 Greeks and Samos with its 50,000? Doubtless the Germans, as arbiters of the Greco-Turkish negotiations, can temporarily adjourn the problem of the islands. But how can they avoid settling it finally to the advantage of their vassal, the Turkish Empire? And does not every day that goes by, in increasing the resources of the Turks, increases also the risks of the Greeks?"

In the Benares Conspiracy Case, yesterday the accused Pratap said he was implicated in the case by the police as he had refused to become an approver in the Arrah murder case and the Delhi conspirace case.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

IRELAND AND COMPULSION.

ARRESTS AT CORFU.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS AT SALONIKA.

ALLIES' GUNS ACTIVE IN WEST.

In the House of Commons on the Committee stage of the Compulsion Bill, some Ulster members moved any amendment to include Ireland in the Bill.

In view of Mr. Bonar Law's declaration that to press the amendment would be to weaken the country in its struggle, Sir Edward Carson said that the amendment would not be pressed.

The Russian in the Causasus have captured a Turkish artillery depot with about a million cartridges and several thousand shells.

General Sarrail, the French Commander, has taken over the supreme command of the British and French Forces.

French war correspondents estimate the enemy forces in Macedonia at quarter of a million and say that the British have recently received more reinforcement.

It is stated that the Serbian Government will instal itself for some time at Brindisi. The Italian press welcomes it sympathetically.

The Serbian Crown Prince with a number of Staff officers has arrived at Athens from Scutari. King Peter has arrived at Edipsos on board a French destroyer from Salonika.

It is semi-officially announced at Athens that the Austrian consul at Corfu and the agent of the Austrian Lloyd have been arrested.

The Prefect of Corfu reports that the entry and departure of ships in the harbour is prohibited without the permission of the French military authorities.

The enemy showed some activity on Sunday with trench mortars and bombs at Givenchy. On Monday the British made a combined attack with bombs, rifle grenades and trench mortars at the same place with excellent results.

French guns have been active between the Somme and Avre.

THE BERGEN FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FIVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 17.

The damage done by the fire at Bergen now amounts to over five and a half millions sterling in value. Four hundred valuable properties have been destroyed. One person has perished and some are injured. Clothes, blankets and provisions are arriving for refugees.

COMPULSION BILL DEBATE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WEST FRONT.

COMPULSION BILL.

AMENDMENT TO INCLUDE IRELAND.

NOT TO BE PRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons on the Committee stage of the Military Service Bill some Ulster members moved an amendment to include Ireland in the Bill.

The speeches of the Ulster members and Nationalists alike were most moderate in tone.

Mr. Bonar Law deprecated the amendment. The Bill aimed at getting men absolutely necessary in a way which would cause the least friction. To press the amendment would be to weaken the country in its struggle.

Mr. Redmond said he feared that the exclusion of Ireland would lead to cruel and unjust misrepresentations but Ireland had done and was doing all that the military authorities asked and to force the Bill on Ireland would mean playing into the hands of a small minority.

Sir Edward Carson said that in view of Mr. Bonar Law's declaration the amendment would not be pressed.

LATER.

In the course of his speech in the Commons Mr. Redmond pointed out that large proportions of Australian, South African and Canadian contingents were men of Irish blood.

SOCIALISTS AND COMPULSION BILL.

OPPONENTS DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

Those who are opposing compulsory service "in the name of the masses" are trenchantly denounced in the Socialist Defence Committee's manifesto which says the objection to compulsion in the present circumstances is hypocrisy: "Direct or indirect compulsion is the keystone of the edifice of trades unionism." The manifesto stigmatises as a humbug and a coward the eligible trade unionist now refusing to enlist.

HARTLEPOOL AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS.

EXECUTIVE'S ACTION REPUDIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

Hartlepool Amalgamated Engineers have passed a resolution protesting against the Executive's voting without mandate against the Compulsion Bill, especially when 'thousands of our members are defending the country on land and sea."

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Unionist and Liberal Committees pledged to a more vigorous prosecution of the war now number 120 and 40 respectively and both are growing.

PRUSSIAN DIET.

SOCIALISTS' PLAIN SPEAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.

The Budget debate in the Prussian Diet was remarkable for insistent demands for the reform of Prussian franchise by Socialiast Hirsch. He further demanded the complete restoration of the independence of Belgium.

Conservative Heydebrand declared that it would be contrary to the interests of the country to settle the franchise question now because the end of the war was not yet apparent and firm determination was still necessary.

Heydebrand was constantly interrupted when he proceeded to lay the responsibility for the continuation of the war on the Entente, Liebnicht and other Socialists shouting, "blood falls on you who are keeping the truth from the people."

CARDINAL MERCIER.

AUDIENCE OF THE POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cardinal Mercier had an hour's audiences of the Pope and Cardinal Gaspari, Secretary of State to the Vatican, respectively. Cardinal Mercier left a large dossier with the Pope.

ALLIED FORCES AT SALONIKA.

GENERAL SARRAIL IN SUPREME COMMAND.

UNITY OF COMMAND WELCOMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Jan. 17.

General Sarrail has to-day taken over the supreme command of the British and French forces. This unity of command is welcomed in British and French military circles alike. General Sarrail is not only the senior general on the spot, but has a remarkable record which includes the baffling of the Crown Prince, who with infinitely stronger forces failed to break through at Verdun. The relations between General Sarrial and General Mahon are most cordial.

ENEMY FORCES IN MACEDONIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Jan. 17.

French war correspondents estimate the enemy forces in Macedonia at quarter of a million and say that the British have recently received more reinforcements. The French are receiving quick-firers and machine-guns mounted in armoured-cars.

GERMAN AEROPLANE FELLED BY BRITISH GUNS.

TWO AIRMEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Jan. 17.

British guns felled a German aeroplane in the Allied zone. Two airmen were killed.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO BE INSTALLED AT BRINDISI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 17.

It is stated that the Serbian Government will instal itself for some time at Brindisi. The Italan press welcomes it sympathetically.

SERBIAN KING AND CROWN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Jan. 17.

The Serbian Crown Prince with a number of Staff officers has arrived from Scutari. King Peter has arrived at Edipsos on board a French destroyer from Salonika.

MONTENEGRINS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 17th January, says:—

The Austrians report that after abandoning Cettinje the Montenegrins retreated on all points of their south and west front. The Austrians occupied Spizza. The Montenegrins are still stubbornly resisting in Berane.

ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT OF FORT RAIBL.

VIGOROUS COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN OSLAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 18.

A communiqué says the Italian bombardment of Fort Raibl on the frontier of Trentino destroyed a portion of the cupola and put the enemy detachment to flight.

Vigorous Italian counter-offensive in the hills around Oslavia continues successfully.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund at St. James' Palace. He said his experiences at the front would leave imperishable memories of dauntless courage and cheerful endurance of the British troops. He emphasised that the Fund must endeavour to prevent soldiers dreading lest their families should suffer hardships. He announced that the Fund would be able to augment pensions in exceptional cases and also to extend its benefits to dependents hitherto not recognised. Mr. Mckenna had recommended a grant of a million sterling to be placed at the Committee's disposal.

FIGHTING AT GIVENCHY

ALLIES EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE AT YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

A communiqué says that last night the enemy showed some activity with trench mortars and bombs at Givenchy.

To-day we made a combined attack with bombs, rifle grenades and trench mortars at the same place with excellent results.

Our bombardment was effective at Frelinghien, Zwarteleen and North of Ypres where a large fire was caused behind the enemy's lines.

Hostile artillery was active at Ypres.

SPLENDID WORK BY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

GREAT LOSS INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 18.

A communiqué says: Our long range guns inflicted considerable loss on the assemblage of the enemy troops in Belgium and damaged the enemy depots on the heights of the Meuse.

We effectively shelled the enemy trenches between the Somme and the Aisne and damaged the German works Northwest of Berryaubac.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 17.

This afternoon's communiqué says that French guns have been active between the Somme and Avre.

LORD MONTAGU'S ESCAPE.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is in Paris. He is still suffering from lack of sleep and pain from wounds, but is progressing favourably.

In an interview he said that during the last twenty-four hours in the sea he thought that it was all over. He suffered greatly from thirst.

He owed his life to the fact that he was wearing an inflatable waistcoat, for he kept slipping off the wreckage to which he was clinging and only the waistcoat kept him afloat.

After arrival at Malta Lord Montagu received a message of congratulation from the King.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Spanish steamer Belgica has been sunk. Twenty-three of the crew were picked up.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

VIEWS OF GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 18.

His Excellency Monsieur Martiau, Governor of French India, returned to Madras yesterday from a tour in Northern India and Bengal. Interviewed by an Associated Press corresponding regarding the British Military Service Bill, his Excellency appreciated the present enforcement of compulsory service, which would be of immense use to the British in the present crisis.

Asked when the war was likely to end, his Excellency said one of the greatest events would occur in June or July and the war would probably terminate by the end of the year.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ARMY.

His Excellency appreciated the bravery and loyalty of the Indian troops and said that any country ought to be proud to possess such troops.

Speaking of French India, his Excellency said that mobilisation of Indian conscripts between ages of 19 and 20 was progressing and they were likely to leave Pondicherry for Saigon, where they will receive military training before being sent to the front.

His Excellency left for Pondicherry yesterday evening.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS

TURKS FAIL TO CROSS ARKHAVE.

ENEMY ARTILLERY DEPOT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.

A communiqué says on the west front there was only artillery activity at various points.

The Turks twice attempted to cross the Arkhave river but were repulsed.

A Turkish artillery depot was captured north-west of Horessan with about a million cartridges and several thousand shells.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

ENEMY'S NUMEROUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.

A communiqué says: In the fight at Kangavar we took prisoners and the enemy had numerous dead. Our losses were insignificant. South-east of Hamadan we drove back a Turco-German detachment.

MR. ASQUITH'S HOPEFUL MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.

A message from Mr. Asquith is published in Petrograd in which the Premier says he is confident that 1916 will witness the consummation of the hopes of the Allies in the final overthrow of the common enemy.

MR. KIPLING'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Kipling in a message to Russia on the occasion of New Year says: "I cannot look for peace before Germany is taught that there is a God other than her own lust. We, your Allies can never forget Russia's inflexible fortitude and sacrifice."

DEATH OF MR. ARNOLD MORLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Arnold Morley.

The late Right Hon. Mr. Arnold Morley was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took honours in the Mathematical Tripos and rowed in the First Trinity boat when it was head of the river. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1873, joined the Middle Circuit, and first entered Parliament in 1880, as Member for Nottingham. He represented that borough until 1885, when he was returned for its Eastern Division. In Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1886 Mr. Arnold Morley held the office of Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, and first whip and in 1892 was appointed Postmaster-General as a member of the Cabinet. At the Post Office he introduced several important reforms. He travelled considerably, having been three times in America and having spent the winter of 1896-97 in India when he made the tour of the world and visited China and Japan. He did not return to Parliament after 1895 when he was defeated in the General Election. In 1912 he was appointed Chairman of the Dominions Commission, but he resigned owing to ill-health before the work of the commission was over. He was 67 years old at the time of his death.

(Continued from Column 6.)

India with the aid of Legislative Councils and in dealing with the reform proposals that are in prospect in consequence of the "new angle of vision."

THE "INDU PRAKASH"

The "Indu Prakash" of Bombay writes:—"The appointment of a Tory as our Secretary of State and a lukewarm politician to be his assistant have now their complement in the appointment of a Tory Viceroy. Nor has there been any consultation any exchange of views at least orally between him and any of those ministers of his Majesty who appointed him. What are we togather from all this? We are afraid that it means that for those exigencies for which Mr. Asquith gave up his Liberal colleagues and consented to have by his side Tories as brother-ministers, he has completely sacrificed India and handed her over to Tory reaction. That is the only explanation of the jubilation expressed by the "Pioneer" at Lord Chelmsford's appointment. "He is not a politician" says the "Pioneer." Gracious God! if even the Viceroy is not to be a politician, who then is to be something over and above the mere administrator? According to the "Pioneer" and other reactionary Anglo-Indians and bureaucrats of course what India requires now is at least a policy of standstill, if not positively going back. This they evidently expect of Lord Chelmsford. Let us hope he will disappoint them completely."

FRENCH AT CORFU.

AUSTRIAN CONSUL AND SHIPPING AGENT ARRESTED.

ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF SHIPS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Jan. 17.

It is semi-officially announced that the Austrian consul at Corfu and the agent of the Austrian Lloyd have been arrested.

The prefect of Corfu reports that the entry and departure of ships in the harbour is prohibited without the permission of the French military authorities, telephone communication has been re-established, all telegrams are censored and newspaper telegrams prohibited.

THE NEW VICEROY.

[PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Referring to Lord Chelmsford's appointment, "The Statesman" says:—"The appointment of Lord Chelmsford to be the Viceroy of India will give a general satisfaction, while there are many to whom the announcement will bring positive relief from anxiety owing to the rumours which have been in circulation for some time. It was apprehended that the Home Government might be tempted to depart from the traditional practice and to send to this country some eminent politician whose anxiety for publicity would induce him to attempt a brilliant and distinctive policy in disregard either of the advice of his Council or of such public opinion as exists here. It is not this type of man who is required to be the representative of the British Crown in India or in the Dominions or Commonwealths of the Empire. What is rather wanted is a good man of good sense and level judgment, who may be trusted to hold the balance even between the rival policies which will be urged upon him. He should be capable of discovering the relative value of his counsellors. He should be willing to learn. He ought, if possible, to possess administrative experience. Lord Chelmsford would seem to have these qualifications in a good measure. We attach a special importance to his lengthy service in the Australian Colonies and the questions of municipal administration and of educational policy, which are much the same all the world over. It is clear from his recorded speeches that he is neither a faddist nor a reactionary. His attitude in politics would seem to be indicative of his readiness to see both sides in all matters A moderate Unionist, so moderate that he can scarcely be termed a party politician, is gifted with a caution and impartiality, which are excellent qualities for an administrator, the defect of Australian administration, the sensitiveness of the Australian politician, the marked tendency towards socialistic experiments, are conditions which recall India and it may be hoped that here Lord Chelmsford will win the applause which he gained in Queensland and New South Wales."

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Referring to the appointment of Lord Chelmsford the "Madras Mail" says:—"Unlike most of those who were reported to be in the running Lord Chelmsford has had no political experience of parliamentary kind. This we do not regret. What he has had is eight years' experience as Governor, first of Queensland and then of New South Wales. In both capacities he showed good judgment and won much popularity and if neither can be considered a natural stage in the training of the future of the Viceroy of India, it is very difficult to suggest what previous experience would specially qualify a statesman for the position in so many respects unique. We shall venture no rash predications of Lord Chelmsford's policy in India, but we are confident that strong commonsense and preference for administrative success over political experiment will be among its characteristics.

THE "HINDU."

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Chelmsford as the next Viceroy of India, the "Hindu" says:—"While we hope that Lord Chelmsford may prove equal to the duties of the high station to which he has been called his equipment for it seems by no means adequate." The paper adds that the claims of India to have the best available man as Viceroy were apparently deemed of secondary importance.

THE "ANDHARA PATRIKA."

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy, the "Andra Patrika" says:—"We cannot help deploring that both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India happen to be Conservatives."

"NEW INDIA."

The "New India" says:—We are sorry that we are able to add nothing to "Who's Who" as to the doubtless amiable nobleman chosen to be the Viceroy of India in the most crucial period of her modern history.

THE "INDIAN PATRIOT."

The "Indian Patriot" says he has not sat in the House of Commons and has not occupied a place in the Ministry. He does not, therefore, bring to his work any high prestige of political distinction.

THE "SWADESHAMITRAN."

The "Swadeshamitran" says his experience as Governor in two self-governing Colonies ought to stand him in good stead both in conducting the administration of

(Continued in Column 5.)

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED

D. S. P.'S STORY OF THE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 17.

At to-day's hearing of Coonoor Abduction Case Inspector Wilkins cross-examined by Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar deposed: "I remember Mali Rungan told me that he met Marie going to Star Villa. I made out the charge sheet from the statements recorded from witnesses and made it up correctly. I examined Dr. Achutan. He said Marie was suffering from an abnormal condition with a cold and was in a hysterical condition. I do not think what Dr. Achutan told me is important in this case. I recorded what he told me in the third person.

Mr. Lovelock, D.S.P., deposed to Adolphine's coming to him on the day of rescue and to his meeting her at the police station and her making a statement.

Mr. Norton objected to the contents of all statements being deposed to by witness.

CONCEALMENT OF MARIE.

Adolphine led witness to believe in her statement that Marie was concealed for illicit purposes and wanted her recovered. Witness then spoke about rescue. Witness saw Mrs. Newman in the verandah and Mrs. Quinn outside. Adolphine had already spoken to Mrs. Newman. Witness asked Mrs. Newman if Marie was secreted and on receiving denial he asked if he could search the house. Mrs. Newman went to the office room to open the front door; the windows were closed. As there was a certain amount of delay witness thinking that Mrs. Newman was trying to get the girl away, went to the back of the house. As he got there he heard it shouted,, "The girl has been found." He came to the front. He heard Adolphine trying to calm Marie. Adolphine could not manage her. He heard Mrs. Newman saying they had no right to take her away and something about a legal guardian. Witness told Mrs. Newman, if she was secreting Marie for immoral purposes she would be liable to prosecution. Mrs. Newman was the only person who could control Marie and told her to go. Marie was then taken home by her brother and sister. Next day Marie came to apologise for her behaviour with Adolphine. They were reluctant to give details and did not want the case to be made public. They were afraid of disgrace and shame. They gave enough details to justify the witness' action on the previous day. Witness got the complaint on the 24th September at Mr. Walker's office. Witness instructed Inspector Mitchell to register the case and send in a remand report for Violet Reilly. Witness took Inspector Wilkins to arrest Violet. He explained the facts to her and arrested her. She made two verbal statements, one at the house and one in the witness' car as he drove her up to the sub-jail.

Mr. Norton objected to the witness giving details of these statements.

RELEASE OF VIOLET.

Witness left Violet in the sub-jail with Inspectors Mitchell and Wilkins and went for lunch. On his return Violet made a statement on which he released her and ordered the arrest of Rungaswamy and Mrs. Newman. On the day following witness made a closer examination of Adolphine and Marie. He then went to Ootacamund and saw the District Magistrate.

Mr. Norton objected to what he told about the District Magistrate. On the 28th he told the Inspector to include rape in the charge. Witness then proved the statement of 8th September given by Adolphine.

Mr. Norton then proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

COIMBATORE, Jan. 13.

At the further hearing of the Coonoor Abduction Case, yesterday, at the conclusion of the prosecution evidence, the Court put the first accused several questions, to which he replied as follows:—"My statement in the lower Court is correct."

Q.—Do you admit you were intimate with Violet before 11th August?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know the second accused before 11th August?

A.—No. I knew Marie for four or five years. I received the two letters before the Court from her in June, 1915. I did not ask Violet to get her away. I did not get a carriage for the purpose. I did not arrange with Mrs. Newman to keep her I know "Connemara" and "Clifton" cottages. I did not take Violet to Clifton. Between 11th August and 8th September Violet and I did not go to Connemara. I did not seduce Marie.

MRS. NEWMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Newman answered the questions as follows:—My former statement is correct. I do not wish to add to it. I have been in Coonoor since March, 1915. I first made Marie's acquaintance on 11th August when she came to me. I never saw Rungaswamy and Violet till they came to Court. I did not arrange with either of them to take Marie into my house. I had not then a boarding house, but I was willing to take anybody who came to me. Marie came with a bundle of clothes and no money and said she would ask Mr. Rencontre pay for her boarding. She came between 11 and 12 in a carriage for which she could not pay. She stayed at Star Villa till the 14th. We left in a bullock cart. The man who gave evidence was not the driver. Marie was in a girl's dress. She tried to blacken herself as she was afraid of her brother and sister. It was her own idea. She remained in Connemara from 14th August to 8th September. She said one day she was going to see her cousin and return next morning. She moved about freely in the house and went out after dusk.

THE COCHIN AGENT.

She was visited by Mali Rungan and the Cochin Agent. She said they were her father's old friends who would help her out of her troubles. I never once gave her liquor nor an improper book to read. I made no improper suggestion to her. I did not want to prostitute her to the Cochin agent. She wrote to him first on a Saturday. On the Sunday following, when I came home I saw Marie standing in the verandah talking to the agent. After 8th September I first wrote to him to tell him that Marie had gone and he need not trouble to come to the house and to explain how she was taken away. Marie used to be writing letters all day and sent them by my servants. I never told her to write to Miss Decloset. I was stopping with Mrs. Clapp and never to my recollection told her Marie was my cousin. I said Marie had come from Madras. That was not true, but I said so because Marie told me not to tell anyone as her brother and sister used to ill-treat her. I told Sergt. Lines that Marie was not there because the girl begged me not to tell. On the 8th the Superintendent did not ask for Marie. He said they had come to search the house and I said, "certainly do so." I did not prevent Marie going, but she would not go. She was not hysterical but was crying "Allow me to remain with Mrs. Newman or let me go and work." I did not send the bill to Mr. Rencontre. The Superintendent said Marie bore a bad character at Negapatam and I sent Marie away.

Mr. Norton said he would only address the Court at the close of the case to-morrow and would call five defence witnesses.

DEFENCE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The first witness Miss Blackwell deposed she knew Marie Reilley and saw her in Ooty in June. She called at her house without shoes or stockings. She was carrying her corsets with her. She was told by Miss Chaves to come to her. Witness had not known her before. She wanted a room. She next asked for a cup of tea. She said she was bare-footed because she had met with a rickshaw accident in Madras and had been in the General Hospital, Madras, and was treated by Col. Symonds. She had no luggage. Witness believed her. Witness gave her breakfast and took her to the hospital between 2 and 3 p.m. in a rickshaw. Mr. Corbett paid for the rickshaw as an act of charity. Witness accompanied her. Marie was admitted by nurse Wallis. Witness knew Adolphine and wrote and told her she had taken her sister to the hospital. Adolphine answered saying she was pleased witness took her to the hospital.

Nurse Wallis deposed that Marie was brought to the hospital by Miss Blackwell and admitted. The soles of her feet were badly bruised, particularly the under toes. She was bare-footed and said she was thrown out of a rickshaw in Madras. She had been in the General Hospital for a week.

The Assistant Surgeon and Major Watson said she should have been there ten days Next day she wanted her discharge and Major Watson discharged her. Witness advised her to stay. Marie said she had received a wire from Madras that her mother was seriously ill and that she was leaving by the Madras mail. She left at 10 a.m. Witness said the feet were probably bruised on account of walking bare-footed. Such bruises would not have been produced by tight shoes. The soles of both feet were so bruised.

The next witness proved the baptism register and certificate granted by F. R. Bechu giving the date of Marie's birth as 20th December, 1895.

Mrs. Newman's son and daughter will be examined to-morrow as defence witnesses and Mr. Norton will address the Court.

D. S. P. CROSS-EXAMINED.

LATER.

At the Coonoor Abduction Case hearing to-day, Mr. Lovelock, D.S.P., in the course of a very lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Norton, deposed:—The first information I received was Adolphine's complaint that Marie was confined for immoral purposes in a specified house. I went to the house and knew that information disclosed all the component parts of wrongful confinement. I have deposed that I was told by Adolphine that Marie had been wrongfully confined. That was an offence cognisable by police. I could have arrested accused but acted only to the extent of going to the house. When I searched the house I thought it possible an offence had been committed, but I had no grounds for further action. I do not know what you are driving at. I was not bound under section 157 to forthwith to send a report to the Magistrate. I did not send a report and do not think it was violation of powers and that I disobeyed the section. I had an open mind. I never ascertained who the man was who ran behind the house. I cannot say what he did. His action influenced my conduct.

AN EXCHANGE OF SMILES.

Q.—You have given a remarkably detailed statement of Mrs. Newman's conduct at the door; you did not refer to this in the lower court.

A.—The Magistrate told me to be brief.

Q.—You are attacking a man who is not here and cannot defend himself. You were in the court when Mrs. Quinn was being examined and when I put the question about the time occupied in opening the door, you smiled. Where not those smiles in connection with the point?

A.—Yes. When I was asking Mrs. Quinn of the occurrence out of court yesterday, she remarked Mrs. Newman was long in opening the door and I said Mr. Norton would wory you on that point. When the question was put in the court, she caught my eye and I smiled at the accuracy of my prophecy. I knew it was an important point. I smiled by way of inspiration and she smiled by way of sympathy.

THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT.

Continuing, Mr. Lovelock deposed:—I went behind the house. I thought Mrs. Newman would spirit away the girl. Before I made my statement in the lower court I might have made one or two remarks on the case to the Magistrate outside the court. I was staying with Mr. Gray or he was staying with me. Between 9th and 24th September I took no steps to investigate the matter. The word 'drug' does not occur in my evidence. Marie only complained of drink. On 24th I went to Mr. Walkar's office, because he said he expected Marie and Adolphine. That complaint only inculpated Violet and Mrs. Newman. I never took a statement from Marie making Mrs. Newman one of the abductors. Violet had not said a single word against Mrs. Newman on the 24th. For two months previous I knew of Rungaswamy and Violet's intimacy and disapproved of it. Violet wrote a statement in the Sub-Magistrate's court. I have not sent it to the magistrate. Up to the time I arrested Mrs. Newman, Violet had not said a single word inculpating her. On the 27th September I made up my mind to charge for rape, but did not mention it to the District Judge at the time of the bail application. It is an omission that I did not send the report about rape. Regarding Marie's visit to Elkhill I asked the Inspector if it was right and he said there was no proof. I did not take steps to recover Marie's letter to Miss Decloset as it did not affect our case.

A DESTROYED COVER.

Q.—Are you or the police so far as you know responsible for an attempt to destroy that letter?

A.—No, I did not give the sub-inspector specific authority to get any letters from Mrs. Newman. He told me the children had given him the document. Two sub-inspectors were trying to puzzle the contents of that letter one day in Coonoor. They said that was the letter Mrs. Newman's children gave them. That letter had an outer covering. I cannot swear. I read what was on that cover. There was an enquiry regarding that cover and the letter and a case is pending. I cannot say if the cover was not addressed to Mali Runga.

On Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer rising to cross-examine, he was asked how long he would take. He answered that if the Court held that Adolphine's complaint before the rescue was not evidence he would be very short.

The Court said that there was internal evidence that it was written subsequent to the 8th September.

Mr. Ramaswamy said it bore no initials of any police officer.

Court:—It may be an omission. You can place an argument on the phraseology of the document.

Witness continued:—I made no formal search on the 8th September. Adolphine's complaint before the 8th was taken down by Inspector Wilkins in my presence from Adolphine. It was on my expression that Adolphine added the last note.

A LETTER TO MALI RUNGAN.

Dr. Achutan deposed to treating Marie for nasal catarrah on the 15th, 16th and 18th September. She never suffered or complained of biliousness. He never made any examination of her.

Miss Norma Newman (14) deposed she was the daughter of Mrs. Newman. Before her mother was arrested she gave her a letter and envelope to keep which she handed over to Sub-Inspector Subrachar. Mother told her not to read the letter. It was addressed to Gardener Rungasamy, Mrs. Moore's Soldier's Home, Coonoor. Coonoor was struck out and Wellington was inserted. It was a wide oblong envelope torn open at the top. She was a boarder at St. Joseph's Convent. Trevor, her brother, was a day scholar at St. Joseph's College. She came to Star Villa for a week. She saw Marie come into the room and a man brought a bundle of clothes. Violet never came there. They left Star Villa after dinner on the 14th. Marie got into a bullock cart. Marie was dressed as a girl and she blackened her face to amuse them. She was not dressed as a man and never wore blue and pink kimona. Two soldiers pushed the cart. Marie was not locked up in Star Villa. Gardener Rungasamy visited her. Marie said he was a faithful servant. They arrived at Connemara on Saturday. None of them went to Church on Sunday. Marie sent a car to the Convent for witness on the 21st. Sam drove that car. Marie said it was her cousin Eileen's car. Ayah Sooboomal came with the car. Her brother had fever. Witness left Star Villa and did not return until after her mother was arrested. The accused Rungaswamy never came to Connemara. Marie told witness she walked to Ooty and Rungan helped her to run away. She said her sister and brother treated her very badly. Mali Rungan supplied eggs. Marie said she blackened her face to amuse them. She asked witness not to tell her sister and the Revd. Mother that she was taken to Star Villa. When arrested her mother came and took her to look after her brother. Sergeant Carter came with her.

"I AM GONE."

Trevor Newman (12) deposed to the same effect. He said: On Monday I got ill. Sometime after mother sent for Dr. Carroll. He came several times. From the 23rd till Marie was found I was continuously in bed. Marie shared in nursing me. Marie was found under my bed. Marie heard her sister's voice and saying "Trevor I am gone," went under the bed. She wanted to come under my covering but was not allowed as I was very ill. Only Marie and myself were in the room. Mother was outside talking to Mrs. Quinn. Then Adolphine, the Sub-Inspector, Inspector and later Marie's brother came in. Adolphine first looked under one cot, then went into the bathroom and fetched Marie's dress. She then discovered Marie under my cot. Marie came out and cried and kicked. She said, "I will not come home, you treated me very badly." Adophine said, "We are taking you to Mr. Walker's. We are not taking you home." Her brother then came up and Marie gave him a blow and took his stick and threw it away. Neither Violet nor the accused ever came to Connemara. Mali Rungan came to Star Villa with eggs. Witness admitted the Cochin Agent came there three times.

MR. NORTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Norton in the course of his address read the following letter filed by the defence:—

Dear Mr. Lavocah,—You will be very surprised to hear from me. Now the words you told me came to pass. "That everybody will say they will help you in time of trouble; but they will not". are, Mr. Lavocah, your words. They came to pass. I trusted Mr. A. R. R. because I thought he knew I have no mother and father Further he helped me. But so happened. I am sorry for doing so, but I was treated so badly this time. So I could not eat properly. Now I trusted in myself that a lady friend of mine has taken me altogether to stay with her and she is always telling me that she wants me to marry her son in Burma. She looks after me so well and makes me eat and said I must never be sad or worry over them. But I am very secretly kept. Don't you mention anything about it. Tear this letter after you read it. I must thank you very much again for your kind words. What you told me came true. Don't mention to A. R. R. I expected to go to Madras. My fate was spoiled. To-day is my ninth day away from house but I hope I will not be caught. But I am kept so carefully. Pray very much for me that I won't get caught. Don't tell Violet. You opened your heart to me telling me those kind words. So I have told you everything. I hope you are not cross for crying and getting angry with you. So I ask you to forgive me. Ta ta. With best wishes, Marie O'Reilly.

Don't mention anything to Terry.

The letter is headed Mrs. E. Newman, Connemara Cottage, Barlow Road, Coonoor, and is addressed to Sunny Lavocah, c/o. Rungasamy Gounden, Coonoor. The letter is enclosed in a cover bearing the postal date as the 19th August.

THE MAGH MELA.

HUGE PILGRIM GATHERING AT ALLAHABAD.

Many thousands of pilgrims have assembled at Allahabad during the last few days for the Magh Mela, the great annual bathing festival at the *sangam* or junction of the Ganges and Jumma, writes the "Pioneer." By Thursday night some 25,000 were present, most of them hailing from Bundelkhand and on Friday, which was Shakarant, one of the specially holy days of the sacred month of Magh (January-February) 100,000 pious Hindus bathed in the merit-giving waters of the *sangam*. Shakarant has this year fallen particularly early in Magh and it will be the 21st instant before the mela is in full swing. The big days of the mela are the 3rd February (Amawas) and the 8th February (Basant Panchmi) and the mela will not be over until the 19th February. The courses of the two rivers in the wide expanse of sand which forms their beds are always changing and this year the *sangam* has receded far from the Allahabad Fort, which overlooks it. The way to the *sangam* is therefore over a long stretch of river bed, which includes dangerous quick sands. The Government have as usual, gone to very great trouble in order to meet the convenience of pilgrims. The Public Works Department has attempted to carry out a river training scheme with the object of bringing the *sangam* to the same spot it occupied last year near the fort. This scheme, though no efforts have been spared to carry it out, has so far been a failure. Partly owing to the absence of winter rains the level of the river is very low and as a result of this and the great increase of silt it has been found impossible to keep a clear channel to the desired spot. A temporary road across the sands has been constructed to obviate the danger to pilgrims in reaching the *sangam* and there is some little hope that before the big days of the festival some success may have attended the efforts of the Public Works Department to bring the *sangam* to a place where it can be more easily reached.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain G. E. Clark, North Lancs.
Captain E. F. Wyatt, South Lancs.
Lieut. C. S. Ward, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Macdermott, Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major T. P. Guthe, Artillery.
Lieut. S. L. Ponsonby, Middlesex Regt.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Etherington, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Gregory, London. Regiment.

ACCIDENTLY KILLED.

Captain E. L. Pearson, Liverpools.
Lieut. W. H. Moore, Royal Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Ranson, Medicals.
Captain G. W. Grindell, East Yorks.
Lieut. R. E. Kemble, Berkshires.
Lieut. A. Maxwell, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. D. Storky, Warwickshires.
Lieut. E. R. Bushell, Artillery.
Lieut. R. S. Smylie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Stuart, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Wood, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. D. Hubbard, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Hutcheon, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. N. Major, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. G. D. Parker, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. F. P. Raven, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Trupp, Sherwoods.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WOUNDED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

Second-Lieut. K. Buchanan, Black Watch, son of Sir George and Lady Buchanan has been wounded in Mesopotamia. News has been cabled by his father from Basra to Lady Buchanan in Rangoon.

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The following additional casualties have been reported from Aden:—

KILLED.

Captain W. Leslie, Royal Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain P. T. Blanford, (slightly), Malay States Guides.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A full house welcomed Miss Frampton and Mr. McGrath on Saturday when they repeated their sketch "Dick's Sister." The story is not much and the plot is certainly very shallow but it is amusing and that is all one seeks in such fare. The idea of it is that a young lady has just received a letter from a brother in India whom she has not seen for fourteen years saying that he will be with her sometime during the day. At the same time he has also written to an old friend of his with the Christian name of "Dick," the same as his own, to meet him at the young lady's flat. The friend arrives before the brother and the lady thinks it is her brother. Some embarassing situations arise, the sister being so taken up with seeing her "brother" after so many years that she will not give the friend a chance to explain himself. The climax comes when the lady innocently insists that he shall sleep in the flat that night instead of going to a stuffy hotel. This settles it for the friend and he hastily explains himself. Of course everything ends happily and she decides to become "Dick's Wife" and at the same time remain "Dick's Sister." The sketch concludes with a pretty Valse duet entitled "Roses Red and White." Miss Frampton and Mr. McGrath were both in excellent voice.

There is another side-splitting Chaplin Comedy. This time he is a "Property Man" in a very small music hall and the action takes place behind the scenes. Needless to say it is one yell from start to finish. There is a remarkable War Film showing Russian Hydroplanes dropping bombs on German positions in the Baltic. The operator was in the machine himself and shows the bombs exploding. A very excellent programme finishes with some more of the topical cartoons which are a feature at this Theatre. Next week a fine Italian film will be shown called "Sparticus" or "The Revolt of the Roman Gladiators." This had the honour of being shown before their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.

A NEW ATTRACTION.

Mr. Wolsely Charles' clever Company "The Scamps" made their first appearance in England in the Spring of 1912, and immediately sprang into the favour of the English-speaking public and Press. It was during a tour of the English Provinces that a well-known West-end London Manager, who saw their performance was so impressed with the extraordinary originality and cleverness of their entertainment, that he then and there approached them with an offer of an immediate engagement to appear at the Strand Theatre, London, where they opened on Boxing Day 1912, and as the saying is, "quite took London by storm."

The London Press were enthusiastic and unanimous in their praises of the talent and fascination of Mr. Wolseley Charles' clever and original music, and with the exceptionally versatile and bright artistes with whom he had surrounded himself.

His burlesque of a Choral Society was described as one of the funniest things ever seen on a vaudeville stage.

After a long and successful run at the Strand Theatre "The Scamps" moved to the Comedy Theatre where another success awaited them, when, at the end of that Season, they were engaged by Mr. Alfred Butt to appear at the Palace Theatre as the chief attraction for a season which eventually exceeded by many weeks the term they were originally engaged for.

The chief feature of "The Scamps" entertainment is the originality thereof due to the clever pen and unique musical abilities of Mr. Woleseley Charles. Their attractiveness is summed up in the following notice from the London "Morning Post" of December 27th, 1912:—"Mr. Wolseley Charles," 'The Scamps' entertainment justified itself immediately for the all-sufficient reasons that it is bright, fresh, wholesome, funny and stimulating—in a word, these amusing people are "pierrots" of the very best type. They can sing they can dance, they can play, and further, they have the happy gift of doing everything as though they enjoyed it,—and no doubt they do."

U. P. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PROPOSED LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

At the Provincial Education Conference here to-day Raja Rampal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates expressed his hope that the Conference would lead to the creation of an Education League to foster the advancement of the right sort of education in these provinces.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the President, in the course of his address said, each succeeding Lieutenant-Governor had taken personal interest in educational matters and their expectations had been increasing but had not been satisfied. The Conference would consider broadly the principles whereby education might be made available for all. He said that the United Provinces were most illiterate of all the provinces in India. Sir John Hewett had fought for a better settlement with the Government of India so had Sir James la Touche. But the Government of India had not acceded to the demand of Sir John Hewett who speaking at the last meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council he presided over, used stronger language than had ever been used by any one else as to the injustice done to the provinces by the Government of India in the matter of education. Sir James Meston had also expressed the opinion that more money was needed.

Papers on education were read among others by Mr. Jesse, Principal, Meerut College, Mr. M. N. Kacker, Mr. M. C. Roy and Mr. U. N. Baul.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.	8.09	
Jan.-Feb.	8.09	
Feb.-Mar.	8.07	
Mar.-Apl.	8.04	
Apl.-May.	8.00	
May-Jun.	7.96	
Jun-July.	7.91	+8.
July-Aug.	7.87	
Aug.-Sep.	7.73	
Sep.-Oct.	7.55	
Oct.-Nov.	7.48	
Nov.-Dec.	7.42	
Dec.-Jan.	7.37	
Jan.-Feb.	7.33	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

THE SERBIAN RETREAT.

ENGLISH LADY'S EXPERIENCES.

An interesting account of the retreat of the Serbian army and its hardships is given by Lady Sybil Findlay, who went out in April with the first British Field Hospital, and served throughout the summer campaign. Describing the events in the "Illustrated Sunday Herald" she says:—

"On the 27th September we received orders to prepare to strike camp and prepare to proceed to some unknown destination. This turned out to be Pirv, which is the last Serbian town of importance on the Nirth-Syn Constantinople railway, and only fourteen kilometres from the Bulgarian frontier. Here we were duly installed in a very fine new school building, which we promptly turned into a first-class hospital.

"We were awakened at five o'clock on 13th October by the heavy booming of the Bulgarian guns. From our hospital windows we could see the blue, curling mists of smoke from the bursting shrapnel over the Serbian gun positions.

"Most of our wounded were shrapned cases of which a percentage were head cases. Under such conditions many died from exposure and privation before reaching surgical aid, but it was astonishing how hardy the majority of the Serbs were, and what awful injuries they recovered from when properly treated.

"On the 24th October we received the order to evacuate the hospital.

"At Nish we saw a pathetice sight—the town was semi-deserted, but the decorations erected in honour of the expected arrival of the Allies were still flying. The Bulgarians had cut all communications, both at Vrania, between Nish and Uskub, and also at Uskub itself. We then proceeded by train to Krushevatz, where we had previously sent all surplus stores and hospital requisites. We went to Kralievo, which was as far as we could go by train. Thousands of refugees from the north, flying in advance of the Austro-German forces, were here joined by thousands of other refugees flying westwards from Pirv, Nish and the intervening towns. Hundreds of women and children could be seen on the open trucks, perched on farm carts, sacks of flour, guns, gun-carriages, pontoons, ammunition boxes, hospital disinfectors, and all the varied impedimenta of heavy army transports in retreat. Even then it was very difficult to change paper-money, and nothing but silver could purchase the ordinary necessaries of life.

"On the 31st October the whole *personnel* of the hospital left Kralievo by motor, employing for this purpose the twelve motor-ambulances belonging to the Hospital. We drove for sixteen hours with only one short stop of twenty minutes for bread and cheese, and at 2 a.m. we just camped out on the roadside in the mud. We motored over the Albanian frontiere and got as far as Limkula. It was impossible for cars to proceed further, and here we said good bye to our ambulances, which had done such fine work for us, and made arrangements for our march through Albania.

"The best we could do was to obtain, through the courtesy of the Serbian military authorities, twenty-four pack donkeys. We packed the few personal belongings we had left on these, and, in addition, had twenty Austrian prisoners to march along and help to drive the convoy. These Austrian prisoners were really most obliging, and only too willing to come with us, as they thereby ensured having food and the wherewithal for a fire at night, and in every way shared our lot."

PITIFUL CONDITION OF ROADS.

Lady Sybil Findlay, after describing the arduous march, proceeds:

"The conditions along the road were pitiful, and the misery both to man and beast beggars description. It was impossible in many places to buy fodder for your animals, and consequently, in that great cold, over those icy roads, animals were dying and lay dead in all directions. Twenty-five thousand Austrians had started to march through Albania to get to Monastir.

"Black rye bread was selling in the village at three dinars the loaf, the equivalent of 2s. 6d. and maize bread was selling at six dinars for a piece the size of an ordinary saucepan and about as thick.

"We found Monastir in a state of panic. On my husband's arrival the Consul told Dr. Findlay that Colonel, Vassnitch had just informed him that he could not hold the Bulgarians much longer, and that next morning the last train would probably run.

"From the time we left Pirv on the 24th October till the 26th November we had not slept in a bed. The same night Colonel Beavis came up from Monastir to see if he could hear anything of us. We got up next morning in heavy snow and caught the train along with hundreds of panic-stricken refugees fleeing from Monastir. Two days afterwards the Bulgarian comitadjis rode into the city.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., Appellants *v.* CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Respondents.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod restraining the appellants from selling black twill cloth with the No. 2051 stamped on it and from passing off their black twill cloth as the No. 2051 black twill cloth of the respondents. The facts have appeared in detail in a previous issue and appear sufficiently from the judgment of their Lordships in the appeal, which was delivered yesterday. In delivering the judgment of the Court, his Lordship the Chief Justice said:—

As to the main facts there is no dispute. They are concisely stated in the first paragraph of the judgment of the lower Court as follows:—

The plaintiffs are manufacturers of cloth which they manufacture in their mill in Nagpore, in the Central Provinces. In 1904 they commenced to manufacture a certain quality of black twill and for the purposes of reference they distinguished it from other kinds of cloth manufactured in the mill by assigning to this twill No. 2051. The shade colour of the twill was distinguished by a series of numbers commencing from one. The black twill was distinguished by No. 10. The number 2051 was in no way descriptive of the twill cloth. On each piece of cloth was also woven the device of a serpent surrounded by a scroll containing the name of the Empress Mill. This twill was put on the market in the North-West Frontier Provinces, Sind and Punjab where the plaintiffs have got their selling agents at Amritsar, Peshawar and Karachi. The dealers in these towns and other smaller towns would apply to the selling agents for the plaintiffs' cloth and the cloth would be distributed by those dealers to smaller dealers in smaller towns and villages and so on until it ultimately found its way to the consumer. In or about July, 1913, the defendants who were a company carrying on the manufacture of cloth in Bombay put on the market a black twill cloth which was also marked "2051" with the No. 10 below. In addition there was a printed ticket affixed to each piece, a sample of which was affixed to the piece of cloth manufactured by the defendants put in as an exhibit in this case and there was also a white ticket bearing the defendants' name and other particulars. The plaintiffs alleged that by 1913 their black twill had become known amongst purchasers in Sind, Punjab and the Frontier Provinces by its number alone, so that anybody who wanted to buy the plaintiffs' black twill would not write and order "a bale of black twill from Nagpore Mill bearing the mark of the serpent and the No. 2051," but would simply order "a bale of black twill No. 2051." The plaintiffs contended that they had established this by their evidence and that they were therefore solely entitled to the use of that number on their black twill and that the use of that number by the defendants on a similar twill constituted an infringement of their rights.

COPYING THE NUMBER.

The learned Judge held that the number 2051 was the dominant characteristic of the plaintiffs' goods among purchasers in the Indian markets in which it had an extensive sale and that it was under this designation that the constituents of up-country middlemen were in the habit of ordering the plaintiffs' twill of that description; and being of opinion that the defendants had copied the plaintiffs' number in order to induce purchasers to buy the defendants' cloth which was rather heavier and cheaper than the plaintiffs instead of the plaintiffs' cloth, passed the decree for an injunction and damages which is now under appeal.

The main contention of the appellants is that the learned Judge erred in assuming that purchasers ordering twill No. 2051 or 2051/10 expected to get the plaintiffs' particular manufacture bearing that mark and that on the evidence the plaintiffs had failed to prove that purchasers of black twill No. 2051 or 2051/10 were made on account of special preference for the plaintiffs' particular cloth and that the number or combination of figures were merely a manufacturer's number or quality number to which the defendants had as much right as the plaintiffs.

NUMBERS ON GOODS.

It will be convenient to deal with the question of quality number first. The argument that numbers on goods are merely manufacturers' quality number may be perfectly correct in a state of facts such as was proved to exist in Barlow v. Govindram, 24 Cal. 369, relied upon by the appellants' counsel, where the Court found that some importers imported into India cloth of identically the same quality, kind and measurement under different numbers as well as different object designs. But that contention is inappropriate where the cloth of a particular factory when of a particular kind invariably bears not only a trade device but also a fancy combination of figures designed for that particular cloth. The number not only represents no other cloth but that particular cloth never bears any other number, so that as far as quality is concerned (i.e., the ultimate result of the material and processes employed in that factory for the production of that cloth) there is no standard of comparison but another piece of the same cloth of the same manufacture. The simple question, then, in such circumstances is, whether the defendant in the passing-off case is doing something calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that they are buying the particular article, which they know as bearing the particular numbers. It is not a case of a known quality of one manufacturer indicated for reasons of convenience by various numbers as in Barlow v. Govindram but of the particular mark in dispute being an invariable indication of the cloth of the plaintiffs' manufacture. It is however, contended that the plaintiffs cannot claim an exclusive right to the user of the particular combination of figures unless it is shown that the purchasers consciously associate the figures with the plaintiff Company.

KNOWLEDGE OF A CUSTOMER.

But where goods have acquired by a particular fancy description, combination or device a reputation in the market, it is immaterial that the customers do not know who the maker is. In Motherspoon v. Currie, L. R. 5, H. L. App. 514, Lord Cairns said, "the name of the article if it has acquired a name should not by any honest manufacturer be put upon his goods if a previous manufacturer has by applying it to his goods acquired the sole use of the name. I mean the use in this sense that his goods have acquired by that description a name in the market so that whenever that designation is used he is understood to be the maker. Where people know who the maker is at all, or if people have been pleased with an article, it should be recognised by the designation of the article although the customers may not know the name of the manufacturer." So also Lord Halsbury in Birmingham Vinegar Co. v. Powell, 1897, A.C., R. 713, said, "It may be true that the customer does not know or care who the manufacturer is but it is a particular manufacture he desires. He wants Yorkshire Relish to which he has been accustomed and which it is not denied, has been made by the plaintiff for a great number of years. This thing which is put into the hands of intended customer is not Yorkshire Relish in that sense. It is not the original manufacture. It is not made by the person who invented it. Under the circumstances it is a fraud upon the person who purchases to give him the one thing in place of the other." The evidence appears to us to be convincing that the plaintiffs' twill cloth had by or before 1911 (the year in which the defendants claimed to have introduced the marks complained of) acquired in the Northern India markets a reputation under the designation of 2051, and when black of 2051/10, and that purchasers desiring that cloth ordered it rather by those figures than by any other designation, and that the figures had become by use the dominant designation. It is said that the witnesses for the plaintiffs were middlemen or commission agents and not the ultimate buyers and that the witnesses would not be deceived. To this the answer is that their testimony as to the form in which the order for the plaintiffs' cloth is usually given is good proof of the association formed in the minds of ultimate buyers between the figures and the article produced by the plaintiffs. It is also contended that no case of actual deception has been proved but this is not necessary. It is sufficient to justify relief if the Court is satisfied as we have been here that the defendant is putting into the hands of middlemen a means whereby ultimate purchasers are likely to be defrauded (see Singer v. Loos, 18 Ch. D. 412, and Lever v. Goodwin, 36 Ch. D., pp. 3 to 7).

It has been contended that as the plaintiffs and defendants affix to their cloth distinctive trade marks no importance should be attached to the figures; but it is a matter of common experience that the attention of buyers is often not attracted by the most prominent design. Experience alone shows which device has caught the attention of the buyers. Here there can be no doubt that far more importance is attached to the figures than to the pictorial representations and the conclusion is almost irresistible that the defendants knowing the importance attached by buyers to the plaintiffs' combination of figures adopted that combination in the hope of securing for their cloth some of the plaintiffs' customers.

In our opinion the judgment of the lower Court is right and should be affirmed.

As regards the form of injunction objection has been raised as to its local extent and as regards the form of the inquiry as to damages that it is sweeping. In our opinion the injunction must be wide enough to cover all possible Indian channels of approach to the ultimate buyer and should not be limited as contended by appellants and as regards the form of inquiry as to damages it appears to us that it would be neither reasonable nor practicable to restrict the inquiry as suggested.

The wide form of inquiry was adopted after argument in Lever v. Goodwin and has been rightly applied in the present case. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE IN TROUBLE.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

GOVIND BALWANT LAGHATE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was one of the several prosecutions started against Laghate, former First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar. In this case Laghate was charged with receiving two hundis of Rs. 55 and Rs. 50 respectively as bribe. The accused was found guilty under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. Garrett, Additional First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in these columns. In this second case of bribery, the accused in order to show favour to one Mirabai, whose case was pending in his Court, had taken sums in the form of hundis.

The arguments in this case lasted for three days and their Lordships yesterday delivered concurring but separate judgments finding the accused guilty of the offence charged.

Sir Stanley Batchelor in the course of his elaborate judgment said that the conviction must be sustained because the evidence of the witness Narayandas Kanaiyalal was substantially true and because, apart from his testimony, there was upon the record very ample evidence to support the Magistrate's view. The question of sentence must be considered with some reference to the result of the former appeal of this appellant. In that case, the appeal was dismissed and the appellant's sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and of a fine of Rs. 1,000 was confirmed. In the present case also the Magistrate had passed upon him a similar sentence. The Court could not consider Mr. Velinkar's argument that two separate sentences were illegal. On the contrary they were required by the Code, inasmuch as the two bribes were so separated by time and circumstance as to constitute two distinct and separate offences. At the same time, when adjusting the measure of punishment the appellant was entitled to be treated more leniently than if the sentence in the earlier case did not exist. On the whole the ends of justice would be met if, while confirming the conviction, the Court would set aside the sentence of imprisonment and maintain the sentence of a fine of Rs. 1,000. The accused was sentenced accordingly to a fine of Rs. 1,000 in this appeal.

Justice Shah concurred.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. Chitale, appeared for the accused.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

In the third appeal, Laghate was acquitted, on the ground that the charge against him was not proved with the degree of cogency required in a Criminal Court; the charge also failed, as there was nothing to show that the money paid by Nirale to Nemichand was received by Laghate.

NOTE-MULTIPLYING TRICK.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A MARWARI.

Babu Durga Saran Lal, a Marwari merchant, of Madan Mohan Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta, was nearly victimised by a clever swindler, says the "Englishman." It appears that a Mahomedan named Allah Dutta, called upon this Marwari gentleman, and representing himself as a *Faquir* having the supernatural power of increasing the value of a currency note by a hundred times, stated that if a thousand-rupee note was handed to him, he would be able to change it into a note for a lakh of rupees In view of the fact that there was no note for a lakh of rupees, the merchant, believing something wrong, secretly communicated with the Jorasanko police. At the suggestion of the police he eventually handed to the "Faquir" a fifty-rupee note previously signed. The latter after a sleight of hand managed to put the note in his waist-cloth, and made over to the merchant a folded paper and fifteen cloves, asking the merchant to eat a clove, every day and open the folded paper on the sixteenth day when a five-thousand rupee note would be found in the place of the fifty-rupee note. The *Faquir* was then about to walk out of the house when he was arrested by an officer of the Jorasanko police, and the man's person being searched, the fifty-rupee note was found concealed in his waist-cloth.

ACTION FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

JUSTICE MACLEOD'S JUDGMENT UPHELD.

JAMSHED KHODARAM IRANI, Appellant *v.* BURJORJI DHUNJIBHAI CONTRACTOR, Respondent.

FROM

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

The following is the text of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered the 6th December, 1915:—

Present at the Hearing:

VISCOUNT HALDANE.
LORD PARMOOR.
LORD WRENBURY.
SIR JOHN EDGE.
MR. AMEER ALI.

(Delivered by Viscount Haldane.)

The question in this Appeal is whether the appellant, who was the plaintiff in an action for specific performance, is entitled to the relief he has claimed. Macleod, J., decided that he is so entitled, but the High Court in appeal at Bombay reversed the decision and dismissed the action.

The facts may be stated briefly. The Government of Bombay, in 1898, granted to one Mothabai Bhikaji a reclamation lease of over 2,000 acres of land near Bombay for a term of 999 years. The lease provided that the lessee should reclaim the land and bring it under cultivation within a period which was ultimately extended to the year 1910. He was able to maintain the reclamation throughout the term, and keep up certain roads, and make and maintain certain waterways and boundary marks, to the satisfaction of the local Collector. The lessee was, further, not to assign or underlet, until the reclamation was complete, without the consent in writing of the Collector. In case of breach of any covenant or condition, or provision of the lease the lessor had the right to re-enter and determine the lease. The lease was transferred in 1908 to the respondent, who had purchased it from the lessee.

AGREEMENT TO SELL THE LEASEHOLD.

On the 8th July, 1911, the respondent agreed in writing by a document in Gujrati, a translation of which was before their Lordships, to sell the leasehold interest to the appellant for Rs. 85,000, and the appellant paid Rs. 4,000 of this sum as a deposit or earnest. This agreement provided, by clauses 1 and 2, that the title was to be made marketable; that the conveyance was to be prepared and received within two months from the date of the agreement; that on signing the document of sale Rs. 80,500 were to be paid, and after its registration the remaining Rs. 500. The 5th clause provided that on payment of the Rs. 81,000, as provided by clause 2, the document of sale or conveyance was to be executed, but should the purchaser not pay the amount within the fixed period abovementioned he was to have no right to the deposit or earnest money of Rs. 4,000 paid on account, and any claim of his was to be void, and the vendor was, after that date, to be at liberty to resell.

There was a subsidiary agreement that the respondent should buy certain land belonging to the appellant for Rs. 30,000, to be deducted from the Rs. 81,000, but on it is nothing turns.

The appellant's solicitors proceeded to investigate the title, and they made requisitions. Of these requisitions some related to the rights of one Chimanlal, who had professed to make a title as heir to his father, one of certain mortgagees of the interest of Mothabai Bhikaji. Another of the requisitions was for a certificate or letter from the Collector stating that all the covenants and conditions of the lease had been performed and fulfilled. This requisition was made on the 3rd October, 1911, more than two months after the date of the contract. The respondent did not comply with these requisitions, but on the 6th October, through his solicitors, asserted a right to put an end to the contract on the ground that time was of its essence, and to forfeit the deposit on the ground that the appellant had failed to complete his purchase within the date fixed.

OBSERVANCE OF TIME LIMITS.

If these requisitions were made in time their Lordships are of opinion that they were proper, and that they were not adequately answered. If time was not of the essence of the contract it is clear that they were legitimately made, however the matter might stand as to one or other of them if time were of the essence. This last question therefore lies at the root of the controversy, and the answer to it is decisive of the appeal.

The law applicable to the point is contained in section 55 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which provides that "when a party to a contract promises to do a certain thing at or before a specified time, or certain things at or before specified times, and fails to do any such thing at or before the specified time, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract."

Their Lordships do not think that this section lays down any principle which differs from those which obtain under the law of England as regards contracts to sell land. Under that law equity, which governs the rights of the parties in cases of specific performance of contracts to sell real estate, looks not at the letter but at the substance of the agreement in order to ascertain whether the parties, notwithstanding that they named a specific time within which completion was to take place, really and in substance intended more than that it should take place within a reasonable time. The principle is well expressed in what Lord Redesdale said in his well-known judgment in Lennon v. Napper (2 Sch. and Lef. 682) which was adopted by Knight-Bruce, L.J., in Roberts v. Berry (3 D. M. and G. at p. 289). The doctrine laid down in these cases was again formulated by Lord Cairns in Tilley v. Thomas (3 Ch. Ap. 61) and by the House of Lords in the recent case of Stickney v. Keeble (1915, A. C. 386). Their Lordships are of opinion that this is the doctrine which the section of the Indian Statute adopts and embodies in reference to sales of land. It may be stated concisely in the language used by Lord Cairns in Tilley v. Thomas:—

"The construction is and must be in equity, the same as in a Court of Law. A Court of Equity will indeed relieve against and enforce specific performance, notwithstanding a failure to keep the dates assigned by the contract; either for completion or for the steps towards completion, if it can do justice between the parties, and if (as Lord Justice Turner said in Roberts v. Berry), there is nothing in the 'express stipulations between the parties, the nature of the property, or the surrounding circumstances,' which would make it inequitable to interfere with and modify the legal right. That is what is meant, and all that is meant, when it is said that in equity, time is not of the essence of the contract. Of the three grounds mentioned by Lord Justice Turner 'express stipulations' requires no comment. The 'nature of the property' is illustrated by the case of reversions, trusts, or trades. The 'surrounding circumstances' must depend on the facts of each particular case."

LANGUAGE OF THE STIPULATION.

Their Lordships will add to the statement just quoted these observations. The special jurisdiction of equity to disregard the letter of the contract in ascertaining what the parties to the contract are to be taken as having really and in substance intended as regards the time of its performance may be excluded by any plainly expressed stipulation. But to have this effect the language of the stipulation must show that the intention was to make the rights of the parties depend on the observance of the time limits prescribed in a fashion which is unmistakeable. The language will have this effect if it plainly excludes the notion that these time limits were of merely secondary importance in the bargain, and that to disregard them would be to disregard nothing that lay at its foundation. *Prima facie*, equity treats the importance of such time limits as being subordinate to the main purpose of the parties, and it will enjoin specific performance notwithstanding that from the point of view of a court of law the contract has not been literally performed by the plaintiff as regards the time limit specified. This is merely an illustration of the general principle of disregarding the letter for the substance which courts of equity apply, when, for instance, they decree specific performance with compensation for a non-essential deficiency in subject-matter.

But equity will not assist where there has been undue delay on the part of one party to the contract, and the other has given him reasonable notice that he must complete within a definite time. Nor will it exercise its jurisdiction when the character of the property or other circumstances would render such exercise likely to result in injustice. In such cases, the circumstances themselves, apart from any question of expressed intention, exclude the jurisdiction. Equity will further infer an intention that time should be of the essence from what has passed between the parties prior to the signing of the contract. Tilley v. Thomas (supra), where specific performance was refused, illustrates this class of transaction. But in such a case the intention must appear from what has passed prior to the contract, the construction of which cannot be affected in the contemplation of equity by what takes place after it has once been entered into.

TIME NOT THE ESSENCE OF BARGAIN.

Applying these principles to the agreement before them, their Lordships are of opinion that there is nothing in its language or in the subject-matter to displace the presumption that for the purposes of specific performance time was not of the essence of the bargain. They do not think that the subject-matter or the character of the lease sold were such as to take the case out of the class to which the principle of equity applies. They are also unable to hold that the plaintiff bound himself by his correspondence subsequent to the agreement to a new agreement that time, if it was not originally of the essence, should be made so. As to the language of the agreement itself, without dwelling on a possible point in the plaintiff's favour which does not appear to have been raised in the Court below, that the only time limit mentioned refers to his preparation and reception of the conveyance, as distinguished from completion, they agree with Macleod J. in the view that there is nothing said in it sufficient to exclude the equitable canon of interpretation. And they agree in his conclusion that the defendant had no justification in claiming in the circumstances to treat time as of the essence. They are unable to concur in the opinion of the learned judges of the High Court in appeal that there was evidence that the plaintiff had not money with which to pay the price, or that the subsequent correspondence and dealings between the parties modified the right of the plaintiff to insist on his right to complete the purchase.

These conclusions render it unnecessary to consider the other points dealt with in the High Court and elaborately argued at their Lordships' Bar. The result is that they think that the appeal ought to be allowed and the judgment of Macleod J. restored, and that the respondent should pay the costs of this appeal and in the Courts below. They will humbly advise his Majesty accordingly.

Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the appellant Jamshed Khodaram Irani.

Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the respondent B. D. Contractor.

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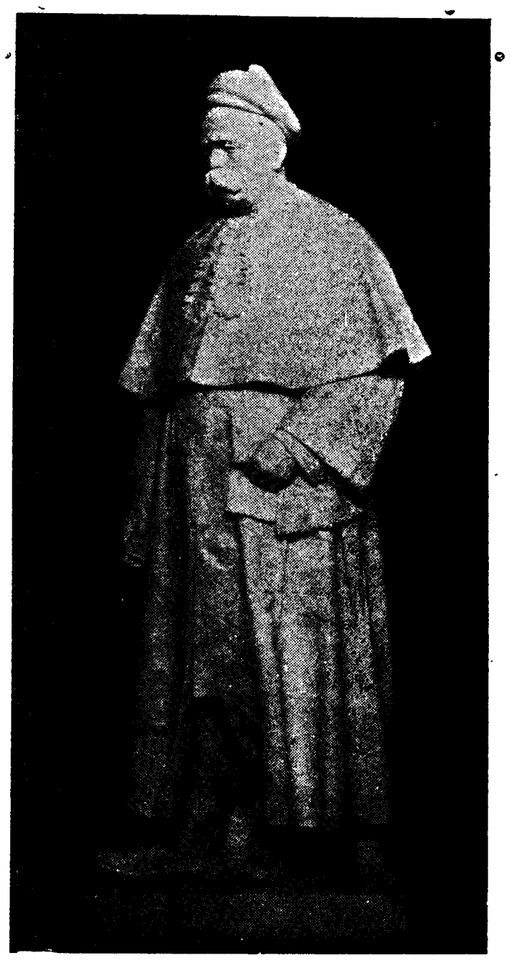

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Extract from the "Times of India." 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

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THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A VITAL STRATEGIC AREA OF THE WAR.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

The Mediterranean is the greatest centre and avenue of commerce in the world. The 2,300 miles of its length, which extend from the Pillars of Hercules to Suez, are our highway to Egypt, India and the East. It is a vital strategic area in the war, writes the Naval correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Hundreds of thousands of officers and men, unnumbered horses, mules and camels, prodigious quantities of warlike and other stores have passed through its waters, and the losses thus far have been inconsiderable. To Egypt, Gallipoli and Salonica the Navy has carried the Army on its back. There can be no break or pause in the transport work that has gone on. The safety of the Mediterranean is almost as important to our Allies as to ourselves. Their trade and supplies are borne across it between the southern ports of Europe, and their possessions of Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli, and wherever their military activities are extended beyond their shores the security of the seas is the necessary condition of their operations. Whatever we or they may undertake against the Balkan Peninsula, or against any other part of the Turkish empire, certainty of sea command is the first essential for success.

ENEMY'S NAVAL ACTIVITY.

It is therefore disquieting, though not alarming, that the enemy is beginning to display in the Mediterranean, and the seas which are parts of it, new activities which promise to threaten the safety of the Allies' shipping, and may yet in some measure determine the course of events. The German submarine menace in the North Sea and our neighbouring waters has been practically suppressed, but German and Austrian submarines have latterly wrought destruction in both the eastern and western basins of the Mediterranean. The Italian and Allied vessels which have been operating in the vicinity of the Strait of Otranto have not checked the enterprise of the Austrians. Italy declared her intention of carrying aid across the Adriatic to the distressed Serbians, but a raiding Austrian naval force came down the Adriatic, and near San Giovanni di Medua several small Italian storeships were sunk and the French submarine Fresnel was destroyed. It was an Austrian submarine which sank the Ancona, and Austrian submarines attacked the United States oil-tankers Petrolite and Communipaw in the Eastern Mediterranean. It was another Austrian boat which captured out of a Greek vessel Colonel Napier and Captain Wilson, near the Straits of Messina, with the object of seizing official correspondence. In the narrow waters of the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Saros we lost the Goliath, Majestic and Triumph by torpedo attack. German submarines have been active ever since they entered the Mediterranean, and some of them reached the Ægean. In that region we lost four transports—the Manitou, some months since, and then the Royal Edward, Marquette and Ramazan—and German submarines, passing through the Straits of Gibraltar more recently have sunk a number of vessels in the Western Mediterranean.

We must be prepared to hear of other losses of the same kind, for, so long as the submarine menace continues the vast transport service in the Mediterranean may be the object of attack. The Austrians possess an enormous advantage in the splendid lurking bases for submarine craft which are presented by the islands of the Dalmatian fringe, and at Cattaro and other places. New and powerful submarines have evidently reached them, some coming through the Straits of Gibraltar from Kiel, and others probably having been sent overland in sections to Trieste or Pola. The Germans, having now directed a strong military advance into Serbia, hoping to reach Thrace and the Dardanelles, will assuredly dispatch every available submarine to the Eastern Mediterranean. The skill and enterprise of British officers, which has operated so successfully against the submarine menace nearer home, will have to be applied in the Mediterranean, and as speedily as may be, for the naval officers of the Allied navies can hardly possess the experience that is required. In the vicinity of Gibraltar, between Cape Bon and the western end of Sicily, and elsewhere, there are advantageous positions for stamping out the pests. The military interests of the Allies in the Eastern Mediterranean are of enormous importance, and it is urgently necessary to establish complete security at sea.

THE SALONICA ENTERPRISE.

We are committed to a grave enterprise at Salonica—King Constantine suggested that it was a "gamble"—concerning which little could be said. "Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas!" But of one thing we may feel quite sure—that the approaches to Salonica will attract as many of the enemies' submarines as can reach so far. An attempt will be made to add to our situation on shore a dangerous position at sea. The whole of the waters between Macedonia and Trace in the north, and the island of Crete in the south, and between Greece and Asia Minor are studded with isles and islets. Some of them are in Turkish hands and some in Greek hands, but in all or many of them are men whose sympathies are with Germany. The great archipelago, through which is the approach to Salonica and the Macedonian coast, presents, in fact, an ideal area of wa... and l nd eminently favourable by the shelter given by the islands, and the resources which may be found or established in them, for the activities of hostile submarines.

These facts and conditions are stated because the eyes of the whole world are turned anxiously to the Mediterranean, by whose shores and on whose waters the fate of Europe and of Asia has, in the past, often been decided. Twenty years ago there were people who thought and said publicly that our best policy was to abandon the Mediterranean because of its dangers, and betake ourselves to the Cape route to India, but the present war has blown a mighty breath of fresh air through all such illusions of the lamp-lit study. By our strength in, and our safe passage through, the Mediterranean, or our failure to secure both, the Empire will stand or fall. In this war, above all things we must possess security. We hold effective command of the Mediterranean, in all that makes command effective, and are endangered only in a lesser degree by the submarine craft, which can never maintain any command at sea. The whole of the Allied bases are open to us, we have warships of many classes in these waters, and all that is required is to make an end of the submarine menace, which within a measurable period our naval officers may be expected to achieve. Sir Ian Hamilton said that the Navy was "father and mother" to the Army at the Dardanelles, and so it will be at Salonica, or wherever else our troops are employed.

NEW USE FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS.

"POT-HEATERS" FOR ARMY.

Who would have thought a while ago that the once-read newspaper, heedlessly pitched aside as useless and forgotten, would now be of such value to the Italian soldiers at the front? And yet this paper is now indispensable for the making of the outside of the scaldarancio, or, as one may term it, "pot-heaters," writes the "Standard's" correspondent at Varese.

Milan has again been to the fore in the preparation of this article, though other Lombardy towns, and not the least Varese, have rendered valuable help. A well-known bank has given the use of many of its rooms, and work goes on incessantly there in the production of the scaldarncio. In the first spacious room the newspapers are collected, pressed, and rolled into the cylinders. This is chiefly done by children, and many of their play hours have been given over to the work.

In the next room they are fastened into neat bundles and taken to Bovisa, a very important suburb. There the "cooking" process is attacked, the constituents being fat-stearine, naphthalene, and paraffin. The work is supervised daily by a well-known chemist. The tube, now of an iron colour and serviceable, is ready—ready at Milan, but far away from the front—far away from the bleak mountains and the snow-swept rocks, far away from the outlying Italian posts and patrols, to reach which there are no roads.

The letter of a brave Alpino, written a few days ago, is recalled: "Three days and three nights high up on the wind-swept mountains, in cold and snow, with no firing and no hot food; but, we need not add, with no complaint." But Milan, knowing how to produce, is not slow to place her goods in the hands of her much-tried soldiers.

The military advice was swiftly taken; linen or sacks of other strong material had to be made, each one to hold 100 of the "slices" cut from the cylinder. Thus the number can be packed in the sack in less than one minute. Then eight of these sacks are repacked in one yet larger, and then transported without delay to the Front.

The transport itself is left in the hands of the military, who are deeply to be praised for the energetic way in which they have despatched them over the frontier. Of course the work is heavy when one considers the number of heaters sent out—thousands of small sacks, hundreds of larger ones—collection of fat, boiling down of bones, free gifts of paraffin, etc.

Yet all have worked together, and as usual, quite unostentatiously. Firms have given large quantities of stuff for sack making, hundreds of girls are spending their days cutting it and sewing it. Figures best show the amount of work already done. It is little to what will be done:—Woman's Union, 100,000 scaldaranci per week; other establishments, 80,000 per day. Girls' schools devote some time to this, and many convalescent soldiers likewise. The Queen-Mother has already sent 40,000, and has promised a second donation of 200,000.

Up to the present the military authorities have sent on one and a-half million and another million is leaving this week, destined for Bersaglieri and artillery. It is needless to add that the soldiers and their officers welcome the valuable gift, for it serves its purpose admirably. It gives out heat for about 20 minutes—four or five of them guarded by stones can boil a litre of water in half the time.

It is reported that the Karachi Port Trust's coal transaction with Messrs. Cowasjee and Sons, contractors, as a protest against which the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb has tendered to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce his resignation as one of the Chamber's representatives on the Port Trust Board, will not now be completed.

The Allahabad High Court has confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed on one Janki Das, a professional poisoner by the Session Judge of Mirzapur, who convicted the accused of having poisoned with dhatura several persons, one of whom died.

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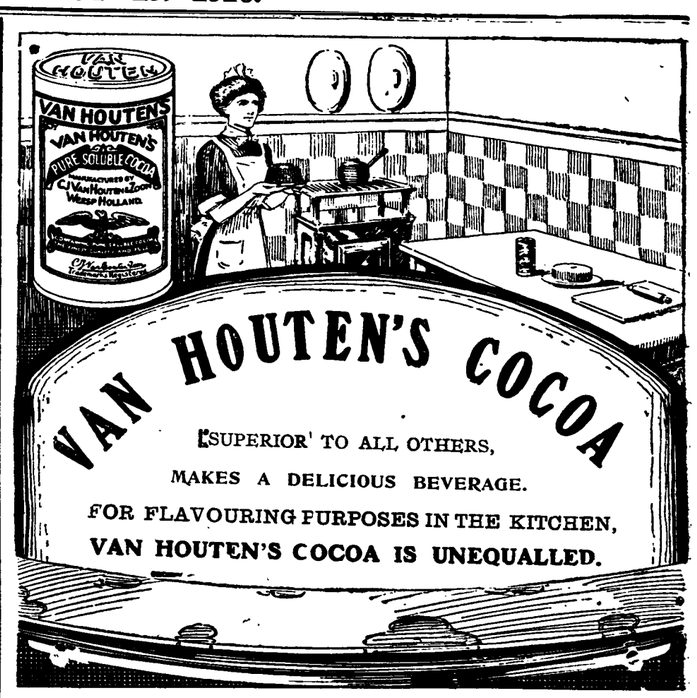

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Indian Plants and Drugs by Dr. Nadkarin	4	0
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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

WINTER HATS.

IDEAS FOR THE AMATEUR MILLINER.

It is only a man or a thoughtless woman who underrates the importance of a hat. This is no frivolous statement, as doubtless it will appear to many, writes S. C. M. in the "Manchester Guardian." But so long as we live in a practical world appearances will matter; and nothing affects the appearance so much as a pretty and suitable hat. Even the man who considers a love of millinery as a symptom of woman's inordinate vanity is not always proof against its fascinations, particularly when it adorns the woman he admires. In fact, if that woman belongs to him as wife or mother, as sweetheart or sister, he insists, if he be not without taste, that she shall pay due attention to the choice and arrangement of her headgear.

But no matter how good a man may be as a critic of dress, it demands a feminine judgment to choose the hat aright, so that it may not be too smart if it accompany the dress, and yet be sufficiently chic to be worn with that. For she alone understands that millinery wrongly adjusted from this point of view can never achieve success.

CONSIDERING THE MERE MAN.

Just now, when in many a family the tenderness of the women towards their menfolk is naturally enhanced, or, at least, is far more self-conscious than in normal times, it also inspires an unceasing consideration for the whims and fancies of the masculine mind. And every woman knows that on his return on leave from the front or the training camp her soldier likes to find her well and prettily dressed. So that if economy forbid the purchase of a new dress, she instinctively looks for a hat to provide variety and freshness. Unfortunately, in this twentieth century, even a new hat is no small expense, at any rate if it be bought complete from the showrooms of a first-rate modiste. Its price is, indeed, out of all proportion to the immediate cost of material and workmanship. That is why the amateur who can make, or at least trim her own hats has such an advantage over her less practical sister. Even if she has to buy all her materials she saves the many indirect expenses for which the milliner must charge her. And in many instances she will be able to use odds and ends of ribbon, velvet, fur, or flowers which she has stored away. Of course the amateur, unless she has a genius for the work, must have an opportunity to gather modish ideas. If she lives in town the opportunity continually occurs; if in the country she must be dependent upon newspaper articles and drawings.

CHANCES FOR THE AMATEUR MILLINER.

Just now, the fashion presents the amateur milliner with many an opportunity for displaying her mettle. A very large proportion of the new hats are arranged with soft crowns of velvet, satin, or brocade, bordered with fur. I do not deny that even these hats afford many a pitfall for the unskilled. Much depends upon the shape of the crown and the line of the brim. But a woman who has not an instinct for "cutting out" can make experiments in calico and cardboard. The successful experiment can afterwards be reproduced in the proper materials. Quite recently I have seen two pretty hats which have been fashioned in this manner. The one is in ruby velvet with a soft round crown, bordered with skunk; the other is in pansy mauve velvet, wreathed with the very flowers which have suggested the colour. In both these hats the crowns are of moderate height. But there are models in which the crown is very high. Some recall to a certain extent the shape of the witchs' caps so often worn by children at fancy balls. Such hats are often provided with a high plume of heron, an aigrette, or a slender tuft of cock's feathers.

THE FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

But the soft-crowned hat is not the only hat to be worn this winter. Even those which are fashioned in velvet and other silken materials often reveal a "stretched crown," to use the milliner's expression. The amateur who would entirely make a hat of this type must have a certain aptitude for the work or she will achieve no success. However, there are many shops in which the *forme* can be bought for a few pence, ready to be covered, and the covering presents no great difficulty to a woman with the neat fingers which all millinery demands. One pretty model, suggestive of ideas to the amateur, is in blue taffetas, stretched over a *forme* of the sailor type. The silk is cut for the crown in such a manner that a certain amount of fullness appears at its sides. This fullness is sewn down with open fancy stitchery, which produces a very light effect. The brim is quite flat, but it is edged with a narrow border of skunk, and a half-inch ribbon in black corded silk, tied in a neat little bow, hides its junction with the crown. A pretty note is provided by two tiny bunches of red and white currants, carelessly laid on the brim.

This may serve to the amateur as a hint that fruit, as well as flowers, finds its way into many a hat this winter. A pretty conceit is to finish the soft crown of a velvet or satin hat with a little bunch of acorns or blackberries, or any other of the smaller autumn fruit. One model in brown velvet thus reveals a bunch of blackberries in white pearls with foliage in gold. The effect is charming. On another the crown is entirely in white satin rosebuds, the brim being in chinchilla. The idea developing, too, so that in some of the newest models the whole decoration is set on the top of the crown, until there comes a danger of its being exaggerated and overweighing the hat. For instance, more than one model is fashioned with an upstanding cockcomb in taffetas, while on another the velvet is manipulated into a form no less fantastic and—I may add—ugly.

SIMPLER MODES AND THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

Fortunately a simple manner of decoration is still very modish. Just a wide band of ribbon fastened in front with a buckle, is quite enough ornament for a hat in felt, velours, stretched velvet, or panne. One of the most *chic* models I have seen is in white felt lined with black velvet and tied round the upper part of the crown with black velvet. The latter is fastened in front with a buckle. A simple velours hat is quite transformed if trimmed with a wide ribbon which is carried round the crown and slipped through a large plain buckle, in silver or smoked pearl. The high hats with narrow brims, now so modish, may be treated in the same manner; or the wide ribbon band may be exchanged for a series of narrow bands, each of which is held in front by a tiny buckle

The intense interest which the war has inspired in all things Russian and Polish has to some extent been reflected in the modes. The "Russian dress" and the "Russian coat" have made their appearance, and in the millinery world the same ideas are responsible for many of the hats and toques in astrakhan and other furs. A clever woman can fashion these out of the best pieces of a stole or a coat which, as a whole, is too shabby to be worn. Pretty effects are achieved by finishing the hat with a motif worked in coloured beads, or by a brush ornament in feathers. A vivid green provides a contrast to fur, and particularly to black fox or astrakhan, or to any softly tinted fur, such as chinchilla or mole. I have also seen a ruby-red velvet satisfactorily providing a brim to a hat in sable, and royal blue to another in silver fox. In each case the fur was laid in three pieces across the hat, and in such a way as to meet in a point in front. The velvet was folded to form a brim about two inches in height.

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LATEST PARIS FASHION.

Costume of grey corduroy velvet, trimmed with astrachan, with black velvet hat.

HELP IN W R-TIME.

Reproduced from "The Sartorial Gazette."

Women's Volunteer Reserve.

"CHAUFFREUSE-COMPANION."

THE NEW VOGUE.

The demand, now often notified in advertisement columns for a "chauffeuse-companion" is likely, says "The Times," to increase rapidly in the coming months.

It is a hybrid word and expresses a hybrid occupation; but in plain English it means a young lady who is willing to earn her living by driving a private motor-car and by acting at offseasons as a companion to the owner.

The difficulty which such a companion finds in filling a male driver's place arises not from the straightforward part of a motorman's job, but from the fact that in many houses he has been expected to clean the boots and the knives and make himself useful in a way that is not possible for the young woman who takes his place and is usually his social superior. Driving a car, besides being war work, is "great fun," but the rough work of the house is not, and there have had to be many adjustments before replacements could be made. And there will have to be many more. In the case, however, of women who have small cars and whose husbands have gone to the front and professional women whose drivers have gone, there is a demand for a girl-driver who can also be an interesting companion or can do secretarial or gardening work as well, if the car does not make many demands on her time

SCHOOLS OF MOTORING FOR WOMEN.

New schools of motoring for women have been opened since the war and the most recent of these is that at 8, Brick-street, Piccadilly, under the Hon. Gabrielle Borthwick's management, where the tuition is given entirely by women engineers and drivers. Miss Borthwick supervises the work of the garage and is herself a skilled motorist of many years' standing. The needs of the driver companion who will have to look after a car entirely are considered. The girls are taught the dismantling of an engine, the grinding in of valves, the removal of wheels, the manipulation of tyres, and minor repairs of all kinds, including soldering, vulcanizing, screw-cutting, the use of the hack-saw, and brazing. A small four-cylinder engined chassis is installed in the workshop for instruction in the dismantling of the mechanical parts of a car.

A difficulty is often found by people who are willing to employ women drivers in the fact that after leaving the schools they have had little experience in driving in the streets. To overcome this difficulty Miss Borthwick advises her girls to take places as van drivers where they have no repairs and no cleaning to do but acquire considerable experience in driving. The hours are long, but the girls quickly get used to them, and the work is not very hard. The usual pay of a car driver on her first job is 25s. to 38s. per week with, in private situations, a room and lighting or a cottage and vegetables, and in the case of the van driver a salary of 25s. and commission on the orders she brings back.

GERMAN WOMEN REFORMERS OF FASHION.

The following message from Berlin to the New York "World" under date the 25th November will be read with interest not unmingled with a certain cynical amusement in allied countries:—

A well-attended meeting called by women reformers of fashion was held last evening under the patronage of the Crown Princess. The purpose was to get patriotic women to cast off French and other foreign fashions and to wear only a truly German style of dress, which should be beautiful and dignified, but free from fripperies.

Speakers illustrated the proposed fashions and condemned high-heeled shoes, pumps, gauzy stockings, foreign fabrics and cosmetics.

Time, however, had been reserved for an opposition speaker, who produced a number of the latest models of gowns. The dismayed reformers soon found a majority of the audience had deserted them and were applauding enthusiastically each new gown and drowning out those who favoured the truly German modes.

FORETHOUGHT IN COOKERY.

PREPARING A DAINTY RECHAUFFE DISH.

More than the foodstuffs alone, what to use and what to dispense with must be the preoccupation of the housewife in these days of urgent economy, observes I.S.W. in the "Manchester Guardian." Thorough economy can only be attained when the meals of each day and each week are so ordered as to fall into a well-organised plan. The meals prepared with freshly cooked materials should be arranged with a view to an intelligent using up of the scraps. "Gather up the fragments" must be the watchword of every housewife today, and when gathered up they must be utilised to make dishes which may tempt the appetite of the convalescent soldier or the tired war-worker rather than repel by a rechauffe taste or aspect.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

One all-important point is to see to it that meat, and left-over scraps of whatever will keep for a day or two—be kept fresh and sweet. They must not be allowed to lie about uncovered, or to get dry and hard. The words "timbale" and "vol-au-vent" may have a certain luxurious ring; in reality these things, so very tasty, may at the same time be very economical food if the meals of the previous day or two are planned with an eye upon those for the day following. We will suppose, then, a joint of roast veal for the first day; it may be smaller than in pre-war times, eaten more sparingly and at one meal only. Some of the kidney usually found with such a joint should be put aside at once for the timbale in prospect. The joint is served cold on the second day. What remains, even the smallest scraps, is carefully kept. On the third day have a rabbit, boiled or roasted—rabbit stuffed and roasted, like chicken, is excellent with a piece of boiled bacon or ham. Keep whatever remains of the rabbit. The heart and liver should be taken and put aside before serving. If there is an invalid in the house it is possible that a chicken or a bird of some sort may be necessary during the three days. Of that the most delicate parts of the giblets should be saved, and any scraps of the bird itself left over.

COMPLETING THE INGREDIENTS FOR A TIMBALE

In this cold weather and, whenever the weather is not close and muggy, the remains of the food described may be kept perfectly for three days—with care. Care, intelligent care, is the most essential ingredient of all cookery, as of anything else one would do well. All these "remains" and bits of ham or bacon are cut up small and mixed together. For further necessary ingredients some of the dishes to be served in days following must be thought of. A small quantity of either thin macaroni or nouilles is needed. Boil a quantity rather more than sufficient to make a dish for a later meal, and take some of it for your timbale. A little tomato sauce and a few mushrooms necessitate at this season the breaking open a tin or bottle, of each. What is left of the tomato may be used to mix with the macaroni or nouilles, making thus a tasty supper dish. And an economical meat dish for the day following could be made with beef, not the primest cut, slowly stewed in the least possible quantity of liquid with a small onion or two a bonquet adding about ten minutes before taking up, whatever mushrooms may be left over from the bottle opened for the timbale.

THE FINAL STAGES.

Having now all your ingredients, mix them nicely together, make a brown sauce with a morsel of butter (or margarine), a little gravy, a spoonful or so of white wine, and a little flour. Put the ingredients into a pan with this sauce and heat gently. Meanwhile the timbale itself must have been got ready. The coat must be cut according to the cloth—i.e., there must be due proportion between the size of the timbale and the materials prepared to put inside it. They must be put in lightly, and not stuffed tight. In prosperous days it may perhaps have been bought prepared for filling at the pastry-shop. It is supposed to be made of very flaky paste. That is the peace-time timbale. In war-time we are content with a paste where margarine in moderate quantity or dripping is substituted for butter, the lightness of the paste depending chiefly upon the light-handed manipulation of the cook. When the paste is made, well worked, and rolled out, a mould or wide jar must be lined with it. The mould is then filled with dried or split peas in parchment paper—confectioner's paper—to keep the timbale in shape, and a crust or lid formed of the paste. This must bake for about three-quarters of an hour. It may then be glazed with white of egg, the peas taken out, the filling put in, and the timbale set for a minute in the oven, and then served hot.

While making the paste for the timbale enough can be made for a good apple tart, now that apples are plentiful and inexpensive, or for apple-pasties. Timbales can be made of all sorts of things. Fish flavoured with shrimps is delicious, but so also are rice and cheese and ham.

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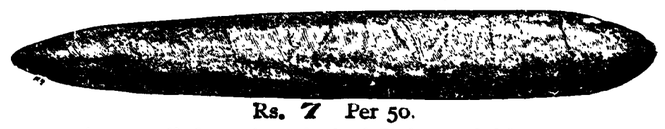

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